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## The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,  
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1906.

### POLICE WORK IN HONGKONG.

(19th May.)

No less than 11,517 cases were reported to the police during 1905, as we learn from the report of Mr. G. N. Orme, the assistant Superintendent of Police in Hongkong. But that was a decrease of 295 as compared with the previous year of 2,48 per cent.—not a startling reduction but still in a way satisfactory, when it is remembered that the population of the Colony is continually shifting, and the criminal classes are recruited from the scum of Canton, which seems to breed a special class of evil doers. In examining the character of the charges laid against the arrested persons, it is noteworthy that there was a decrease of 548 in the number of indictments for what are described as serious offences, the chief decreases being 302 in larcenies, 143 in "unlawful possession," and 44 in burglaries. There were 372 Europeans and Americans convicted of offences against the laws of the Colony, and 55 accused were discharged. The Chinese convictions numbered 10,921, the dismissals reaching the total of 10,578. Only 94 Indians came before the Court, of whom 24 were acquitted of the charges laid against them. The difficulty of tracing murders is evidenced by the cases which were reported during the year. Six cases occurred. In three of these no arrest was made; in two cases the accused were acquitted, and in one, that in which a Filipino murdered a comrade on board the *Freemont* while that vessel was lying in harbour, the prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to death, which was afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life. In the cases of manslaughter the police were more successful in obtaining evidence to convict the guilty parties. Under the heading of "gang robberies," it is stated that there were 24 offences during the year, but in 13 cases no arrest was made, which does not redound to the credit of the force. The fact that 16 of these robberies occurred in the New Territories indicates a great increase in the number of offences which have been more successful in obtaining information. No doubt it is well that coolies should be checked in their habit of gambling, but it is very doubtful whether these raids do much good, beyond swelling the police exchequer. Gambling is a characteristic of all Eastern races; it is ingrained in the Chinaman; and the European is not above taking a hand in a game of chance when the opportunity offers. What difference there is between a mess which makes a practice of gambling every night for comparatively high stakes and the coolie who proceeds to a friend's house where he knows he will meet some kindred spirits, it is impossible to fathom. The one is as bad as the other in the opinion of most people, but who ever heard of Europeans being charged with gambling? And the punishment is so ridiculously light that it can prove no deterrent to the inveterate gambler. In another column there appears to-day the report of two gambling raids; in one case the players were fined \$2 each and in another \$3 each—it would be interesting to know what led the Magistrate to differentiate between the heinousness of the offences so that he was able to find one set a dollar's worth more culpable than the other. Of course the keepers of the houses were more sharply punished, but presumably the "kitty" would be sufficiently large to meet the \$75 fine. But is it conceivable that a gambler would be restrained from gambling by the fear of a \$2 fine? There may be optimists who are of that opinion, but they must be in the minority. The coolie will reason that it is worth his while to take the chance of losing \$2 when there is a possibility of winning \$20 or \$30. The gambling evil is reprobated on every hand without much success. The late Mr. Osmond Tiesler used to stage a play called "The Gambler," in which all the terrible fruit of the green baize table were depicted in lurid colours, but it is safe to say that few were influenced by the sermon. Turning now to the question of stolen property, Mr. Orme states that the value of the property reported stolen during the year was \$258,736.18. Of that sum, \$109,186 came under the category of larcenies by bailers, i.e., thefts and frauds by trusted servants (clerks, shopkeepers, compradores, etc.), a class of crime which the police, he says, cannot prevent, and in which, owing to the ease with which the offenders can escape from the Colony and the difficulty of tracing them, it is very hard to obtain arrests and convictions. The sums so stolen are sometimes very large. There were two such thefts of \$25,000 and \$20,210 respectively from a bank, and eight others of \$5,000 and upwards, including one of \$25,000 from other persons. The value

of the property recovered by the Police and restored to owners was \$47,622.89. There were 3951 opium warrants issued last year as compared with 2,444 in 1904; opium was found in 1,105 instances and 1,419 persons were arrested. Thirteen samples of whisky, brandy, rum and beer were analyzed and all were certified to be genuine. The poisonous fire water that the poor European gets when he is inclined to a carouse is unknown to the Analyst. The report on the police force is entirely in its favour, but we would desire to know why the cost of the force has increased from \$380,789 in 1901, when the strength stood at 920, to \$517,433 in 1905, when the force stood at 1,018. It is not as if the European staff has increased, for there were 145 Europeans in 1901, whereas there were only 133 last year. An increase of \$136,654 due to the enlistment of a few Chinese seems an unusually large amount. There is much room for criticism in the report, but on the whole it is not unsatisfactory.

### NEW HONGKONG-BANGKOK LINE.

(21st May.)

Taking time by the forelock, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, following the programme which was framed even before the clash of arms had ceased, will inaugurate to-morrow a line of steamers between Hongkong and Bangkok, calling at Swatow en route. For a considerable time, the idea of including Bangkok among the ports at which vessels flying the flag of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha touch has been on the tapis, but until the vessels subsidised by the Japanese Government had been released from Imperial service it was impracticable to convert the project into an accomplished fact. However, the N.Y.K. sent the Hongkong manager to Bangkok on a tour of investigation, with instructions to report as to the probability of a remunerative trade being carried on between the Siamese capital and Hongkong, and the general prospects of the proposed new departure. Last year, the local manager proceeded to Bangkok, drew up a business-like report on the subject of trade and submitted it to the directors of the N.Y.K. It may be assumed that his report was entirely favourable to the scheme of starting a line of steamers to run from Hongkong to Bangkok, for no time has been lost in putting the new line into operation. Even yet the Japanese company is not in a position to lend any of the vessels actually belonging to them on the service, but the increased and increasing requirements of trade in other parts of the world, and the determination of the directors to launch out into new streams of enterprise. Accordingly, they have withdrawn two steamers, the *Chidaro* and the *Prometheus*—both of Norwegian ownership—from the North China and Japanese coastal trade, and placed them on the run to Bangkok. The chief opposition which the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have to fear is that of the boats under the flag of the Norddeutscher Lloyd. Already the latter concern is firmly established in Bangkok, and is represented by most capable agents in that port. Probably the bulk of the trade between Hongkong and Bangkok is carried in German bottoms, and the reliability and regularity of the service have gained for the Norddeutscher Lloyd the confidence and custom of merchants both here and in Siam. It is needless to say that the Japanese thoroughly realised those facts when they decided to embark on their new undertaking, but it may be taken for granted that they did not take a leap in the dark. We have solid grounds for asserting that negotiations are at present proceeding between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Norddeutscher Lloyd with the object of arriving at a common understanding on the subject, so that the possibility of a freight war and a cut-throat policy may be averted. The negotiations have not yet ripened to a conclusion, but there is every reason to believe that an amicable arrangement is in sight. The strenuous struggle which took place three or four years ago, when two steamship lines fought tooth and nail to capture the Hongkong-Bangkok trade, and when the rivals even went the length of carrying coolies for nothing, is not likely to recur again. The foresight and diplomacy of the Japanese and German shipping firms are sufficient to destroy any hope of that nature which might grow in the hearts of those seeking to profit at the expense of the companies' shareholders. The fact that the Japanese vessels will call at Swatow may have an important bearing on the Singapore trade. The Southern Settlement has held a large share in the Swatow export and imports, and it is on the cards that the new line having great facilities in the way of speedy transport and cheap tariffs may make the Singapore people look to their laurels. However, that is not yet a substantive question. The Japanese line expects to do a general cargo trade to Bangkok, returning with rice shipments. In Bangkok, the Borneo Company have been appointed agents for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. In view of the fact that the headquarters of the new line is Hongkong, it may be assumed that it will bring fresh grit to the labour mill of the Colony.

### DEAD LETTERS.

A haphazard and almost incomprehensible spirit of carelessness seems to be growing up in Hongkong. If the returns of the Post Office Department under the head of Dead Letters count for anything. Of course, there is bound to be a certain number of letters which never reach the addressees, due

to various circumstances, such as a shifting population, transient residence and the like. But it seems almost ludicrous that people should post letters, post-cards, and articles of value with never a name or address to show for whom the parcels are intended. Yet that is repeatedly done, and done, apparently, by the very people who might be expected to have the most time to devote to their correspondence. No less than 65 picture post-cards were found in the letter-boxes without the name and address of the party who was to be reminded of the beauties of Hongkong or of the sender. In not a few cases, the Postmaster-General states, the cards were posted in the same condition as they had been purchased. No fewer than 3,117 letters, 589 post-cards and 473 "other articles" were returned from the United Kingdom to the Dead Letters Branch in Hongkong; but the United Kingdom is not immaculate, for Hongkong reported by returning 2,600 letters, 389 post-cards, and 9,109 "other articles" to London. When it is stated that in 1904 the total number of articles not coming under the title of letters or post-cards, from all countries which had to be returned by Hongkong in 1904 was 9,775, it will be seen that the mother country alone nearly equalled that total last year. To Shanghai, correspondents in Hongkong sent 2,723 letters, 426 post-cards, and 7,420 "other articles" which were returned. The Hongkong authorities had not to return a single thing to Shanghai. It is tantalising to be in the dark regarding the nature of those "other articles." How many persons have been defrauded of presents because their friends neglected to address the parcels properly, and how many sent parcels to people who had either left the Colony or departed for another world? Altogether 11,112 articles were returned by the postal authorities of all countries to Hongkong as compared with 3,395 in 1904, an increase of over 200 per cent. An interesting remark is made by the Postmaster-General in referring to Chinese letters opened in the Dead Letters Branch. Forty letters were found to be irregularly posted with coin; with but one or two exceptions the coin consisted of one or two Chinese cash. Now, what was the object of the sender in enclosing in a letter such an infinitesimal sum as one cash? Turning to the revenue and expenditure of the Department for 1905, we find that there was a deficit of over \$170,611, due principally to the final settlement of the claim made by the Imperial Post Office against the Colony for our share of the subsidy to the P. and O. Co. for the service rendered by the latter company. Had there been no such contribution the Post Office accounts would have shown a substantial balance on the right side, for the work of all branches has increased, and even the profit on exchange on money order transactions shows a rise of nearly \$2,000, as compared with the amount which accrued in the previous year. There is just one other point to which attention might be directed, and that is with reference to the staff. The Postmaster-General remarks: "There seems to be a tendency among junior clerks to look on employment in the Post Office as merely temporary, but it is to be hoped that the new grading system of salaries authorised during the year will have the effect of securing greater permanence in the staff." It is to be feared that the Postmaster-General is unduly optimistic. It may be possible to retain the duffers in the Government service, but the clever Chinese clerk will inevitably betake himself to other spheres when opportunity offers. The Government may grade the salaries from \$20 a month upwards, but once the rubicon of \$60 or \$70 is reached the clerk who is wide awake and capable of looking after his own interests will find that if he is worth his salt he can increase his earnings by 50 or 60 per cent. in ordinary commercial life. And even the hope of a pension and the knowledge that there is what is described as a superannuation fund will hardly deter him from quitting the Government stool. Half the native and junior clerks in the business houses in Hongkong were once in the service of the Government; they found their feet, so to say, in officialdom, realised the possibilities of the future, and promptly decided that if they were to achieve success—which in these days means monetary affluence—they must abandon red-tape and sealing-wax. Thereupon, they decided in favour of an increased income.

### U. S. COURTS IN CHINA.

(23rd May.)

We have noted recently important changes in the U.S. Consular Service in China as a result of the energetic efforts of Secretary Elihu Root to cleanse the Augean stable. Efforts have since been exercised in other directions no less important to American citizens residing in the Orient. The House of Representatives is introducing a Bill which has been receiving considerable attention from the Chambers of Commerce in the States. The Bill provides for the appointment of regular Judges to preside over the extrajudicial courts in China, to be under the supervision of the Department of Justice, and to have no other duties. The Consuls of various Chinese stations from the burdensome and inappropriate duty of judicial service in the Celestial Kingdom. As is well known the extrajudicial courts of China are those provided by the foreign Powers for trial of their own subjects. Under international law an alien accused of crime in China is permitted a trial by his own countrymen, assisted by representatives of all the other foreign nations who maintain Consulates in this country. In the case of the United States this duty now falls upon the Consuls, who, in a majority of cases, have neither the time nor the legal experience for the work.

### SINGAPORE'S HARBOUR SCHEME.

(24th May.)

On the 12th of April, the contract tendered by Sir John Jackson, Ltd., for the construction of the harbour improvements at Singapore was formally accepted by the Crown Agents, in behalf of the Government of the Straits Settlements. The terms and conditions were finally arrived at on that date after correspondence, and in the letter accepting the offer of Sir John Jackson, Ltd., involving a matter of some £1,250,000, the Crown Agents wrote: "The matter being now settled we are giving instructions for the preparation of the necessary contract in which the terms arrived at in correspondence will be embodied. In the meantime, the work should proceed and we propose to consider to-day as the date of our acceptance of your tender." The celerity with which the preliminary negotiations have been hurried through is the more remarkable when we consider the interminable delays which occurred in the past. Schemes innumerable have been formulated; everybody in the Southern Settlement has had a say in the matter; and when other subjects failed it was always easy to raise a squabble by dilating on the proposed harbour improvements. Every other man in the Colony had a cut-and-dried scheme in his pocket, which he was prepared to discuss at a moment's notice. The question shattered whist parties, and parted friends of long standing. Only those who refused to be tempted into the lists, and saw beneficial features in every scheme framed by amateur engineers were able to weather the storm of angry debate. At length an official scheme was produced and that scheme is now accepted. It is safe to say that few in Singapore agree that it is the best scheme that could have been framed. It is certainly a costly affair; that will prove as valuable to the port as its originators believe is very problematical. Years must elapse before its advantages become apparent, but at least the question is settled for the moment. The correspondence which ensued over the tender submitted by Sir John Jackson, Ltd., was unusually brief, considering the immense sum at stake. There was a short account of the conditions under which the Telok Ayer quay wall should be built, a reference to the composition of the west and inner south mole, and certain requirements as to the

### IN COURT.

(22nd May.)

The Attorney-General is an inveterate humorist and yesterday he surpassed himself. A crowd of jaded jurymen, who, doubtless, had visions of halcyon bliss in the shadows of a long arm-chair, or, rather, in the arms of several, had worn their hearts out in attempting to unravel the mysteries of some Chinese cases. They had brought in verdicts which coincided with the views of the Judge, who also has a pretty wit, and with those of the Attorney-General, and the Sessions was finished for the day. His Lordship considerably suggested that the jurymen might be exempted from further sittings this year, or, perhaps, it was this month. At any rate, the consideration for the weary jurors was shown. They had done their duty like Britons and they were entitled to some recognition. But the Attorney-General was adamant; a good jury is a good jury, and although the Crown has no interest in the matter except to see that justice is done even prosecuting counsel has a regard, one might almost say a penchant for the word applied properly, for those whose "cases" are in his light. When his Lordship suggested

that the jury might be excused for at least the remainder of the Sessions, the Attorney-General rose in heat and vigorously opposed the motion. It is seldom that a jury is complimented, but the sincerest praise that could be offered was given by Sir Henry Berkeley when he objected to the proposal that a sensible, honest, and fair-minded jury should be dismissed. With sardonic humour, and those who know the Attorney-General are aware of his infinite capacity for, shall we say, roguish fun, Sir Henry begged to challenge the wisdom of the Bench, and no doubt he could have produced authorities in his favour. It is a well-known fact that Mr. Justice Wise is the Mr. Plowden of the Far East, or should rather be said the Commissioner Kerr, and when the Attorney-General objected to the "specious plea" that the over-worked jury should be released from duty, his Honour naively requested in the objection. This was a mere tilt 'twixt Bench and Bar, and the outsider must form his own conclusions as to whether there was a tongue in the cheek. But where were the jurymen? Where was the foreman to support and strengthen his Lordship's suggestion that his colleagues should be free to abandon themselves to the luxury of morocco-bound chairs in lieu of the hard benches of the Court? Not a word from those most concerned; merely a couple of pleasantries from the Bar and a nod of approval from the critic on the Bench. Perhaps, and probably, the jury were so astounded at the compliment that they beamed all smiles and forgot that their comfort was in the balance. At all events the Attorney-General carried his point, and the seven faithful men and true had to return to their imperial labours to-day. Therein lies the point of the joke.

### FOREIGN CAPITAL IN JAPAN.

(23rd May.)

The Japanese papers are seriously discussing the action of the Government in seeking to restrict the introduction of foreign capital into that country. Since the conclusion of the war, many private firms have been in negotiation with foreign financiers, enabled them to extend their operations. It is the belief that Japan is on the eve of great commercial developments, and money is necessary if the new era of prosperity is to be caught at the flood. But the Government is decidedly averse to the wholesale borrowing which is necessary if the required increase in capital is to be obtained. The Government has ordered it to be made known that if capital is wanted the Nippon Kogyo Ginko, a semi-official institution, is prepared to grant loans at low rates of interest. According to the *Mainichi* of Osaka, the Government learnt that the Hokkaido Colliery Railway Co. had negotiated a British loan of £1,000,000 at 5 per cent. interest, the amount receivable being £925 per £100, less commission and fees. The transaction was generally regarded in Japan as a satisfactory one, but the Government questioned the wisdom of the Company's action, urging that the cost of the loan was too high and making various other objections. Later on, the Kansai Railway obtained a foreign loan of £1,000,000 on still better terms, the interest being 4½ and the amount receivable £92 per £100. The Government, however, again showed dissatisfaction, and it took means to make its displeasure known to the Company. Eventually the Government advised the latter to deposit half the amount of the loan with the Kogyo Ginko, and with this suggestion the Company complied. Thereupon, according to the *Mainichi*'s information, the Bank utilised the ¥5,000,000 thus obtained in purchasing Exchequer Bills. The Railway Company, however, only complied with the Government's proposal in a half-hearted way, for it immediately began to withdraw its deposit until now a very small portion of the amount handed over to the Kogyo Ginko remains in the hands of that institution. The fact seems to be that the Government of Japan have failed to convince private enterprises that it is better to secure loans in the country to the exclusion of foreign money. Thwarted in their efforts to direct trade in the direction of the Bank, the Government have been considering other methods to prevent the contracting of outside debts, without success however. It is suggested that the authorities have instituted a kind of fishing inquiry in various parts of the country in order to ascertain any intention to negotiate for foreign capital which may be obtained. Finally, it is now asserted that the Government has taken the more overt action of instructing the Prefectural Governors to exert their influence to send seekers after foreign capital to the Kogyo Bank. The Government may be actuated by sound motives in attempting to keep monetary transactions within the country, but interference with private concerns is seldom desirable or advisable. If the terms of the Bank supported officially are sufficient to induce business then it may be assumed that merchants and companies will not look farther afield, but competition is the breath of business life, and if foreign capitalists can and do offer better conditions, no Government, not even an autocracy, can influence the situation. The *Kobe* *Yomiuri*, referring to this question, says that: "It is

deposit of surety money. The time for the construction of the improvements was extended from five and a half to six years. The contractors stipulated that while they were to be bound to carry out the east and south moles if ordered within two years, the Crown Agents would be bound to give the Company the option of carrying out this work at the quoted rates, should it be decided to proceed with it at any date before the completion of the first contract, and in the event of the cost of labour in the interval between two years of this date and such date of order having advanced then at such reasonably increased rates as may be agreed upon with the engineers appointed by the Crown Agents. The contractors offered to deposit £20,000 in Consols or equally good securities, which would remain in the hands of the Department until ten per cent. of the work had been performed. A question arose as to the terms on which the securities should be returned. The contractors held that in the event of the works being suspended by causes beyond their control the securities should be handed back to them. The Crown Agents replied: "We agree to the remainder of your proposals as to the security, except that we cannot bind the Government to do indefinite an undertaking as the return of the securities should the works be suspended by causes beyond your control. Should the works be suspended through the act of God or the King's enemies we have no doubt that an application from you would be considered by the Government." That was not entirely satisfactory to Sir John Jackson, Ltd., who desired a specific undertaking by the Crown Agents, and finally the latter agreed to release the securities if the works are suspended by the act of God or the King's enemies, or in consequence of an order to suspend the works issued by the Colonial Government. The work will accordingly proceed forthwith. The subject, therefore, enters the sphere of practical life, and Singaporeans have the doubtful pleasure of having their gloomy prognostications fulfilled or otherwise. At any rate, they will no longer be arguing in the dark, for theory will give place to ocular demonstration.

### DEATHS.

On the 14th May, at Shanghai, of acute pneumonia, RICHARD DUDLEY CHADBE-WARD, son of the late Richard Crabbe-Ward, "Woodbury Lodge," Widdington and "Wreckham," Norfolk, England, aged 34 years.

VAMIA.—At 8.30 P.M. on the 21st May, 1906, at the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, Mr. R. D. VAMIA, broker, age 55.



more than doubtful if the creation of a monopoly in favour of a privileged institution would be a satisfactory way of exercising the necessary supervision. It must be confessed that the intentions with which the Government is credited, when taken in conjunction with the nationalisation of the railways and various similar projects, indicate a tendency to interfere with the rights and activities of private enterprise which is calculated to give rise to serious apprehensions. Undoubtedly, such touting on the part of the Government is not dignified nor useful. It would not be tolerated by business men of the United Kingdom or America, and however patriotic the Japanese may be it is not likely to be acquiesced in by them. For, after all, business is not conducted on philanthropic lines. The country which seeks to retain all its interests within its own bounds is liable to find that the foreign markets can also play the same game. Japanese firms, however, are too shrewd to be guided by the molly-coddling policy of the Government, which has enough to do in rejuvenating the country after her late trials without interfering with private enterprise.

## SIAM'S CURRENCY.

(25th May.)

From the *Bangkok Times* we reproduced yesterday the announcement that the Siamese Government is considering arrangements for the introduction of a gold coinage. Commenting on the announcement, our contemporary observes that it is a reminder of the success of the steps that were taken three and a half years ago to place the currency on a gold basis. No date has yet been fixed, but various technical points are up for decision, and the present intention is to issue the new coins within the next twelve months. The practical fixing of exchange at about the Government rate has been attained much more speedily than probably any one expected. Steadiness has been the distinguishing feature of the exchange market for the latter half of the period that has elapsed since the Mint was closed to the free coinage of silver, and now that the Government gives a guarantee to prevent the exchange value of the Treasury selling price, all danger of serious fluctuation is rendered impossible. A gold coinage can, therefore, be safely introduced, and the two coins proposed ought to prove a great convenience. There will, of course, be a double standard of value, Siam has more than one currency problem to solve, but these are subsidiary and much satisfaction must be felt at the success with which the main problem has been dealt with. The conspicuous success that has marked the reform of the currency of the Kingdom has had its reflex on the prosperous condition of the trade of the country—a condition, which is certain of being capable of still greater development once the currency of the country is placed, as it is now, on a position wherefrom all the disadvantages of instability are removed.

## FRANCE IN SOUTH CHINA.

We are pleased to be able to give prominence to the official denial, which reaches us through the courtesy of M. Liebert, Consul for France in Hongkong, of the accuracy of the report emanating from Peking on the subject of the alleged understanding for the withdrawal of French troops from Lungchow, and not Lungchow, as erroneously reported. On the 22nd inst., our correspondent at Shanghai wired the information, which had evidently reached the Northern Settlement from the Chinese capital, that "it is announced that France has come to an understanding with China with regard to her garrison in South China. She agrees to withdraw her troops from Lungchow [Lungchow] conditionally. French troops will be withdrawn if China allows her, as a *quid pro quo*, the right to construct a railway from Lungchow to Kweilin." This report appeared to M. Liebert, like many of its predecessors which had gained currency during the past twelve months, to have originated from sources not too friendly to French interests in this part of the Chinese Empire. It was quite recently stated in the Press in the North and the report subsequently reproduced in the South that H. B. Liu Shao-nien, Governor of Kwangsi province, had sent a dispatch to the Waiwupu charging the French from Tonkin with promiscuously invading non-treaty towns in Kwangsi and establishing houses and godowns in them, even going so far as to purchase secretly land from private individuals without the authorisation of the local officials, all of which were in violation of the Chinese treaties with France. The Governor asked the Waiwupu, it was stated, to lodge a strong protest with the French Government and stated that he himself intended to address the French Consul in Kweilin, the provincial capital; at the same time he suggests to the Waiwupu that some arrangement should be come to with the French Government by which a limit must be set to the number of French troops, quartered at present in the treaty port of Lungchow, near the Kwangsi-Tonkin borders. These troops, by the way, the report proceeded to state, were introduced into Kwangsi when the recent insurrection in that province was at its height, two years ago, on the plea that they were necessary for the protection of French trade in that port of Kwangsi, although a brigade of disciplined troops from Hupé had been sent to Lungchow for that very purpose. This and others are the specimen of the tales which are decidedly inimical to France in South China. Ever watchful of the best interests of his country, M. Liebert, faithful to his charge, called the substance of the Shanghai message, of the 22nd inst., to the Governor-General at Hanoi. The categorical reply from M. Beau, which we have the privilege of reproducing textually in our telegram columns, is an emphatic denial of the allegations which we are glad to be the medium of stating have no foundation in fact. The consular representative for France in Hongkong asserted, in an interview with a representative of this journal, that the conduct of political affairs

of his country in China was honest and entirely above board, and he welcomed the opportunity to place before the public the exact position of his country in South China. The relations of high French officials with the Chinese authorities are of the most cordial character, and we have the authoritative statement, native reports notwithstanding, that the intercourse of the Taotai of Lungchow and the French authorities in the Indo-Chinese frontier is maintained on a most friendly basis. There is no good reason why so amicable an understanding should not always exist. In the recently published Decennial Customs issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs we can glean no fact in the historical epitome for the period prejudicial to the interest of the Republic. We learn that the work of the delimitation of the Kwangsi-Tonkin frontier, which recommenced in 1892, was completed in June, 1894. The French and Chinese officers appointed to make maps of the frontier line from Ping-chi-kuan to the Yunnan border began their surveys in January, 1891, and in April of the same year they returned to Lungchow to complete maps, which were signed and exchanged in June. A single disputed point was referred to Peking for settlement. In June, 1894, Colonels Gallieni and Vallieres arrived from Langson, bringing with them a new set of maps of the Kwangsi-Tonkin frontier, embodying the alterations made. These maps, replacing those of June, 1892, were signed and copies exchanged in the Taotai's yamen. No points were left unsettled, and the tedious work of defining the frontier was at last ended. It might be interesting to learn that, on the 18th April, 1900, the Comptoir Français du Tonkin, the only foreign firm established there closed its business at Lungchow, having sold about one-half of its goods to a Chinese storekeeper, who has himself opened a branch store at Talung, on the frontier. On the 7th May a French school-master arrived there, and, on the 14th July, opened a French school by order of the Governor-General of Indo-China. The population of the city of Lungchow is about the same as it was ten years ago, i.e., about 20,000 inhabitants. The composition, character, and occupation of the people have not been subject to any material change. The actual number of troops on the frontier is not ascertainable. There are twenty camps, containing, it is said, some 10,000 men. The number of Foreign residents in and about Lungchow on the 1st December, 1901, was eleven in all—ten French and one British.

## THE ORIENTAL TRADE.

No people are more alive to their interests in the immense possibilities of the development of trade with China than are the Americans, who are making every effort to seize the tide at its flood when trade shall resume its normal course as soon as the unsettled condition of the country once again becomes "by extraneous conditions" following the Russia-Japan war. Hence the views expressed by representatives of the mercantile community of the States resident in the East are always worth noting. An American, long resident in Japan, has written to the *New York Times* a discussion of the requisites of Oriental trade. He repeats with the authority of long experience what an American journal says it has often tried to impress upon their merchants and manufacturers. If their trade is to go farther than flour, cotton and petroleum, they must study the demands of the Oriental market and meet them in their manner of manufacturing and packing. The writer of the letter says it is a matter of personal knowledge with him that Americans, when told that goods of a certain grade, packed in a special manner, are required for the Asiatic market, have answered: "We do not pack that way. If buyers want our goods they must take them as we prepare them." When told that they should learn the language of the market they seek, the answer is: "Let them learn English. We have no time to learn their language." These observations have called forth some pertinent comments of a prominent paper in the Pacific coast. The *Call* remarks, the English and Germans learn enough Chinese and Japanese for the purposes of trade. Therefore the American insurance companies and commercial houses in China and Japan are managed by other than Americans, by Europeans who speak the language of the country. To this there is one notable exception. The Standard Oil Company, in its Asiatic operations, makes a specialty of employing Americans who speak the language of the market with which it is dealing. It is said that at present the only chance for commercial employment in the East, for the few Americans who are studying Chinese and Japanese in American colleges, is with that company. Even then the students of Japanese, when they arrive, find it necessary, in many cases, to make up for errors in the college instruction. "In teaching both Chinese and Japanese in our colleges," our contemporary states, "the literary language alone is deemed worth attention. In Japanese the colloquial language is scrupulously avoided and the students are taught Sinitic-Japanese, which is of no use in trade, for it is the literary language, for sermons, lectures and addresses and text composition. The substructure of Japanese and Chinese is the colloquial tongue, the language of common intercourse and trade. The literary language is the superstructure. Our college chairs of Oriental languages should teach the practical, colloquial language first, and thoroughly; then the student may go further if he need or choose to do so. When students who have no knowledge of the colloquial tongue go out to the East, they find the literary language of no, or little, assistance in acquiring the colloquial, which alone they can use in trade and business. It seems strange that after so many years of contact with the Orient we find ourselves so little prepared with the means of getting the trade we ought to have. If our commerce is to be confined to flour and raw textile fiber, its

proportions will never justify our expectations. It does seem as though our two great California universities should supply the men needed in that trade with a working knowledge of the commercial, or colloquial language of China and Japan." In support of its assertions, the *Call* advances the suggestion that direct contact is required for the best conditions of trade, and knowledge of the language is absolutely necessary to make it effective. At present, as American Consuls in the Orient report, the attempts to make trade are by correspondence. They say that while English and German merchants are prompt in response to correspondence, American often make no reply at all, or, as in several cases observed, the reply runs: "We shall be glad to fill all orders you send, but upon our own terms and conditions." As the other party's wishes are ignored in advance, no request comes back for a statement of "our own terms and conditions," and there is no trade. "Under these circumstances," the article from which we quote concludes, "it is not surprising that Japan is getting trade in China that we might have, and that our European rivals are getting trade in both empires that should be ours. If there is a boy in California who wants a profitable career as a merchant in the Orient, let him employ a bright Chinese who can teach him the colloquial Cantonese dialect, which is spoken also by the Koreans. He will have no difficulty in finding a Japanese schoolboy, who can teach him the trade language of that country. A vocabulary of a thousand words in each will equip an American for Oriental trade. The time spent will be more profitably employed than in the merely intellectual pleasure of acquiring Greek and Latin. Chinese and Japanese are older tongues than these, and they are not dead languages yet, though they have undergone evolution from their primitive form. If the Pacific Ocean is to become an American lake, we must know the languages spoken and the possibilities of commerce on the Oriental shore of our big pond."

## TELEGRAMS.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

## THE STRANDED "ROON."

## SALVAGE VESSEL DESPATCHED.

Shanghai, 19th May.  
The Norddeutscher Lloyd s.s. *Roon*, which went ashore on a rock off Kotsushima Island [as reported in our telegram columns last evening] is in a dangerous position. All the passengers and crew have been safely landed and taken to Moji. Sufficient caretakers being left on board.

The Japanese salvage steamer *Hagura* has been despatched from Moji to the assistance of the *Roon*.

Later.

The s.s. *Roon* is found to be in a more favourable position, and the weather conditions are favourable. H.G.M.S. *Hansa* (not the Japanese salvage vessel) is assisting in towing her off the rocks. Further particulars to-morrow.

The s.s. *Roon* is a steel twin-screw steamer of 8,133 registered tonnage, built in 1902, by J. C. Tecklenberg, at Bremen, for the Norddeutscher Lloyd Steam Navigation Company. Her length is 433.9 ft., breadth 55.8 ft., and depth 36 ft., and she is registered in Bremen. The above telegram was kindly furnished to a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* by Messrs. Melchers and Co.—Ed. H.K.T.]

## CHINESE IMPERIAL CUSTOMS.

## MINISTERS DISSATISFIED WITH CHINA'S ANSWER.

## WAITING A REPLY TO BRITAIN'S PROTEST.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 21st May, 12.15 p.m.

The Diplomatic Corps at Peking has held a conference to consider the probable effect of the appointment of Chinese officials to the office of High Commissioners of Customs.

The conference arrived at the conclusion that the reply of the Chinese Government to the joint protest presented by Great Britain and the United States is unsatisfactory.

It has been decided that before further steps should be taken in the matter the Diplomatic Body will await the reply to the second and stronger protest which was lodged by Great Britain.

[Last Monday, we published a telegram from our representative in Shanghai stating that the British and American Ministers at Peking had presented a vigorous protest against the appointment of Chinese officials to be High Commissioners of the Imperial Maritime Customs. It was contended that such appointments would deprive Sir Robert Hart of the powers which were conferred on him, and would lead to uncertainty and loss of prestige. At the same time it was reported that the French and German Ministers seemed to be indifferent one way or the other. Evidently, the apathy of the foreign diplomats at Peking has changed to an active interest in the dominating power of the Imperial Customs, which is not to be wondered at, considering that the personnel of the services comprises all nationalities. In response to the British-American protest, the Chinese Government issued an explanation to the effect that the Commissioners had been appointed simply with the view of preventing complications arising in the possible event of Sir Robert Hart's retirement. That did not satisfy the British Minister who presented another protest, to which no reply has yet been received.—Ed. H.K.T.]

## THE "ROON."

## SUCCESSFULLY RE-FLOATED.

TO BE DOCKED AT NAGASAKI.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 21st May, 12.15 p.m.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd steamship *Roon*, which went ashore off Mutsushima, has been re-floated. She proceeded to Nagasaki where she has now arrived, and will be docked for repairs.

[We are informed by Messrs. Melchers & Co., the Hongkong agents of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, that the steamship *Roon* was successfully re-floated at 6 p.m. on Saturday. In company with H.G.M.S. *Hansa*, which went to the rescue of the stranded vessel, the *Roon* proceeded to Nagasaki, and as we now learn, she has arrived there safely.—Ed. H.K.T.]

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

## WAIWUPU OBJECTS TO BRITISH AGREEMENT.

VICEROY SHUM INSTRUCTED TO AMEND ITS TERMS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 21st May, 3.50 p.m.

The Waiwupu have decided to send instructions to Viceroy Shum to amend the terms of the Kowloon-Canton railway draft agreement for the construction of the line, which had been made between His Excellency and the representative of a British syndicate.

It is stated that the Waiwupu do not consider the draft signed by the Viceroy as being entirely satisfactory.

[According to a Canton despatch which was published recently, Viceroy Shum signed the rough draft of an agreement with Mr. J. O. P. Maud, representing a British syndicate, for the construction of a British railway. The syndicate was to lend to the line, said loan and interest thereon to be guaranteed by the like on salt in Kwangtung province, and so long as the loan was not repaid the working and control of the line were to be in the hands of the syndicate. The details of the draft agreement were sent to Peking for the approval of the Waiwupu, who, it appears, are not at one with the Viceroy as to the advisability of accepting its terms as it stands.—Ed. H.K.T.]

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

## VICEROY SHUM'S AGREEMENT.

WAIWUPU'S OBJECTION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 22nd May, 2.30 p.m.

The agreement recently concluded between His Excellency Viceroy Shum and the representative of the British and Chinese Corporation has not found favour with the Waiwupu. The specific objection of the Chinese Foreign Office is to the fourth Article of the Agreement.

## FRANCE IN SOUTH CHINA.

## WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM LIUCHOW.

CHINA'S QUID PRO QUID.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 22nd May, 2.30 p.m.

It is announced that France has come to an understanding with China with regard to her garrison in South China.

She agrees to withdraw her troops from Liuchow conditionally.

French troops will be withdrawn if China allows her, as a *quid pro quo*, the right to construct a railway from Liuchow to Kweilin.

## JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO LONDON.

## BARON KOMURA APPOINTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 22nd May, 2.30 p.m.

In succession to Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Government have appointed Baron Komura Japanese Ambassador to London.

## EMPEROR INTERVENES.

## IMPOSSIBLE CUSTOMS CONDITIONS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 23rd May, 12.35 p.m.

The British protest regarding the appointment of Commissioners to the Customs has been presented.

All the Ministers are at one with the British representative.

The Emperor has issued a rescript to the effect that the appointment of the Commissioners will not take effect immediately.

## THE "LOKSANG" INQUIRY.

## THE COURT'S FINDING.

OFFICERS EXONERATED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 25th May, 2.35 p.m.

The inquiry into the circumstances attending the stranding of the Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Loksang* has been concluded.

The Court found that the officers were not to blame for the accident and were not negligent in the navigation of the vessel.

The Court ordered that the Captain pay the costs of the inquiry.

[The s.s. *Loksang* was on a voyage from Shanghai to Chefoo and Newchwang when she went badly aground on North Point, about fifty miles west of Newchwang, on the eastern side of the Gulf of Liaotung, on the 21st ult. She was subsequently refloated, and proceeded to Tsingtau for temporary repairs. The *Loksang* has since been drydocked at the Tungkadoo dock, Shanghai, where her damages will be made good.—Ed. H.K.T.]

## ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

## CENTRAL ASIAN UNDERSTANDING.

CHINESE APPREHENSION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 24th May, 2.40 p.m.

A despatch from Peking announces that the conference of the English and Russian Legations has arrived at a settlement on the question of the dominant authority in Central Asia.

It is apprehended by the Chinese Government that an Anglo-Russian agreement, with reference to Tibet, will speedily be arrived at.

An understanding between the two Governments relating to Mongolia and the New Dominion is also believed to be approaching an early conclusion.

[A Reuters telegram, of the 17th inst., to the effect that the Chinese Legation in London believes that a statement said to be substantially true, has been made public in Berlin about a convention being about to be concluded between Great Britain and Russia. The convention is reported to be the means for settling outstanding difficulties between the two Powers in Persia and Central Asia.—Ed. H.K.T.]

## THE CONTROL OF THE CUSTOMS.

## CHINA ASSERTIVE.

CANNOT HELD INTERFERENCE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 25th May, 2.45 p.m.

A most important announcement has been made by the Chinese Government in reference to the appointment of the High Commissioners to the Imperial Maritime Customs.

It announces that the appointment lies within the sovereign rights of the State.

The Emperor asserts that His Majesty cannot listen to any interference in the exercise of his rightful privileges, as such interference conflicts with the prerogative of an independent Sovereign.

## JAPAN AND MANCHURIA.

## INDIFFERENT AS TO HER PREFERENCES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 25th May, 2.45 p.m.

A Peking despatch published to-day leads to the belief that Japan does not intend to avail herself of any preferences she might be entitled to claim with reference to privileges in Manchuria.

## LEASE OF PULO LAUT.

## "TIMES" REPORT AFFIRMED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Singapore, 26th May, 4.05 p.m.

Notwithstanding the contradiction in the House of Commons, it is certain that Germans have acquired a lease of the port of Pulo Laut.

It is intended that the port should be used as a naval station.

## FRANCE AND SOUTH CHINA.

## A CHINESE CANARD.

OFFICIAL FRENCH DENIAL.

[From Governor-General, Indo-China, Hanoi, to Consul for France, Hongkong.]

May 25, 1906.

Please contradict flatly information *Hongkong Telegraph* concerning supposed consent by France for withdrawing French troops said to be stationed in the region of Lungchow.

Not only have we never had any military forces beyond our frontiers of Indo-China, but our intercourse with the Taotai of Lungchow is excellent.

The policing of both sides of the borders between Tonkin and China goes on in the most friendly conditions by Chinese forces on one side and Franco-Annamites on the other.

Besides our military territories on our side of the frontier have recently been transferred to the Civil Administration.

(Signed), BEAU.

## ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

DISCHARGED, WITH A CAUTION.

24th inst.

The report, which was circulated in the city yesterday to the effect that a Chinaman, one of the crew of the C. P. R. Company's steamer *Empress of China*, had committed suicide on board that vessel yesterday afternoon, was to some extent highly exaggerated. On inquiries being made this morning we learn that a Chinaman attempted suicide on board that vessel yesterday, but that he was not a member of the crew. This Chinaman, whose name is Chu Muk Lung, was formerly a hawker in Vancouver, and when the vessel left that port for the Far East, he boarded her as a stowage passenger, homeward bound. Everything went well until near Japan when it was found that the hawker was a most quarrelsome passenger, trying to make trouble whenever he had a chance, and his actions on the vessel were very peculiar. The doctor on the *Empress of China* had the hawker summoned, after he had been informed of some of his tricks, and examined the man. It is said that as a result of the examination the man was pronounced insane. He was promptly placed under lock and key, and guard kept over him to see that nothing rash was done. On the arrival of the steamer in Hongkong the man was released, and the intention of packing his gear, the ship, with the intention of packing his gear. The master at arms—James Gardiner—who was on duty near by, suddenly heard a noise and on investigating saw Chu Muk Lung attempting to cut his throat with a razor. Assistance was called, the man was overpowered, and, when he police arrived, he was given in custody. The alleged insane man did not succeed in cutting his throat deep enough to necessitate his transportation to hospital, so he is now in a cell at the Tsimshatsui Police Station, with a guard near at hand, and he will be placed before a Magistrate to-morrow morning.

25th inst.

Chu Muk Lung, a hawker, who arrived on board the *Empress of China* from Vancouver, recently, was charged with attempting to commit suicide on board that vessel in the harbour. The particulars of the case were reported in last night's issue of this paper.

On being asked why he wanted to kill himself, defendant laughed, and passing his finger across his throat, said that he was only doing that with the razor.

Two Chinamen, who came across with defendant, said his mind was unhinged, and undertook to take care of the accused, and see him lodged in the Tung Wah Hospital.

His Worship discharged the accused with a caution.

## ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

PRISONER ON TRIAL.

25th inst.

Li Sang, a farmer, was brought up on remand this afternoon, at the Court, before Mr. F. A. Hazell, charged with the manslaughter of a farmer named Chan Yeung at So Kuo Wat, in the New Territory, in April last.

The defendant pleaded "not guilty."

Mr. R. F. C. Master, in the firm of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, prosecuted, and Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, defended. Sergeant Kerr watched the case on behalf of the police.

Mr. Master said that before proceeding with the case he would ask His Worship to reduce the charge from that of murder to one of manslaughter.

In outlining the case, Mr. Master said that the deceased and the defendant lived in the village of So Kuo Wat, in the Ping Shan district, New Territory. Both men belonged to different clans. On April 16th there was a dispute in the village. It appears that the women from the Chan clan went and cut grass on a hill near the property of the Li clan. A few of the Li clan went up to the women, and seeing a man there, demanded that he should pay a fine of 2000 cash for cutting the grass. The head man refused to pay the penalty. The refusal caused a quarrel, and a day or two later a fight took place between both clans outside a temple. The defendant, who took part in the fight, was seen to strike the deceased on the head with a bamboo pole. The report of the fight was made at Ping Shan Police Station and it resulted in three men—including the deceased—being arrested. They were taken before Mr. G. W. Orme, New Territory magistrate, and fined fifty cents each, for fighting. The defendant escaped. Fifteen days later a report was again made at the station to the effect that the defendant had returned. The police forthwith arrested him, and heard later that the deceased had died on May 3rd. The cause of deceased's death was due to abscess on the brain caused by a fractured skull.

Evidence was heard, and the case remanded.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 5th May amounted to 23,022.92 tons, and the sales during the period to 16,816.78 tons.



## THE MILLIONAIRE IN THE FAR EAST.

MRS. ARCHIBALD LITTLE'S NEW BOOK.

Some people dream in millions, just as Cecil Rhodes thought in continents; but Trevor Lawrence is a millionaire who can speak and act in millions sterling. He is "inordinately rich"—that is the first sentence in Mrs. Archibald Little's latest creation, "A Millionaire's Courtship." He came into a hundred thousand a year on his father's death, and when we meet him he does not know what he is worth, which is a comfortable position to be in, and one which most of us would accept without a moment's hesitation. The other dramatic personae are Lady Morten, his sister, who looks upon her brother as a sort of demi-god, who can do no wrong; Lady Lilian, an indefinite sort of creature, all flounces and frills and poses, with a weakness for scandal, a habit of back-biting and a lack of personality; given to all sorts of fads and foibles, from strong drink to Christian Science. She is married to a minister, and lives in a castle. Then there are two young rascals, sons of Lady Morten, who are a trial to the flesh. A Lord Morten is something in the diplomatic line in St. Petersburg, but he does not count for much. There is a Consul-General at Hankow, a grand old man, and his daughter Betty, the heroine. Also numerous individuals who hail from Shanghai.

Trevor Lawrence being sick of the world, and having money to burn, decides to take a trip to China, and Lady Morten, his sister, decides to go with him in his private yacht. In the second chapter they arrive at Hongkong, and immediately discuss the Chinese custom of foot-binding. Lady Morten declares that "England has done all it could be expected to" in Hongkong. To which the millionaire replies: "Except teach the Chinese laws of sanitation, and force them to unbind their women's feet."

"It would be un-English to interfere with the domestic customs of another race," said she.

"A great many things are un-English, which yet may be very desirable," replied her brother. "We punish cruelty to children in England. Why should we permit it in Hongkong? Do you think it would prevent Chinese from flocking in here to enjoy the advantages of a free port and just tribunals? Chinese are too practical for that. And most of those here are probably ashamed of foot-binding. But custom is too strong for them to do away with it individually. They would probably be grateful for our help in the matter."

"I dare say he may be right," said Lady Morten afterwards to the Governor's wife. "But that is what I am always so afraid of about Trevor, that all his brilliant abilities will be wasted from his always fancying he knows what other people are wishing and feeling."

"No one can tell what the Chinese are wishing and feeling. I have been here twenty years and have not the least idea," said a permanent official.

The Governor's wife looked from one to the other, wondering how to please them both, evidently her duty in her position. It did just occur to her *en passant* that although very worthy, very worthy indeed, no one would ever have attributed very brilliant abilities to the permanent official.

The General's wife, on learning that Lawrence is a multi-millionaire, determines that, if possible, he may be induced to take one of her daughters off her hands, and a picnic is arranged to Aberdeen, but from the match-making mamma's point of view the excursion, is a fiasco. Lawrence is not to be inveigled into an engagement, and the General's daughter has, in the end, to be content with the A.D.C. There is a trip to Macao, where the millionaire spends "long hours in the romantic melancholy of Camoens' grove" and incidentally meets "the long-legged child," in other words, Betty, a most precocious being, who suggests that Trevor Lawrence should do some good with his money. "Why not run a line of steamers on the upper Yangtze and build this railway through from Burma?" she says. And that is the idea which engrosses the mind of the Englishman until he determines to carry the idea into effect. It will be recognised that this is a millionaire in a very true. He will have no companies to interfere with his project; he must be supreme head and himself furnish the capital.

The scene shifts to Shanghai where Lawrence and Lady Morten are involved in a round of frivolity, and incidentally become mixed up in some love affairs, including an elopement. The "long-legged child," with her father the Consul-General, appears on the scene again; the British official being on his way to resume his duties at Hankow. At Shanghai, Betty discards short frocks and becomes a young woman—the dresses being supplied by Lawrence, who assumes the role of protector and guardian. It is rather an unusual idea, but it may pass.

From Shanghai the travellers proceed up the Yangtze to the province of Szechuan, where they have various adventures. They have a chef, valet, maid, and all the appurtenances of civilised life, for Trevor Lawrence is what may be described as a managing man. They encounter with a party of English lady missionaries, which gives Mrs. Little an opportunity of dilating on the self-sacrificing labours of missionaries in China. At last they meet the officials whose assistance has to be obtained if the railway is to be built. The millionaire's dream is to have a railway from Rangoon to Hankow, "with branch lines to Suifu and Chientsu along which to bring the material for the great Yunnan Railway, the Great South Asian, ultimately to run direct from Calcutta to Shanghai."

A new trip is being brought out to work on the upper reaches of the Yangtze. The sons of Lady Morten disappear and eventually turn up as cabin boy and steward respectively on the new vessel. Meanwhile a warmer feeling than mere friendship is growing up between the millionaire and Betty; there are the usual vicissitudes which mark the course of true love, but at length all comes right, and as a wedding present from her husband, Betty gets a sheaf of telegrams stating that the South Asian railway is a reality. Trevor Lawrence is raised to the peerage, the Consul-General at Hankow becomes H.B.M. Minister at Peking, and all's well.

Mrs. Archibald Little has written a captivating story, brimful of life and incident, surcharged with Chinese scenes and customs, and always readable. Those who know China best will best appreciate the description of Chinese modes of thought, that modernity which clashes with antediluvianism. Mrs. Little has added to her already high reputation as a novelist by this volume with its Far Eastern background. "A Millionaire's Courtship," by Mrs. Archibald Little: Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, London.

THERE are 5 pillar-boxes on the Peak, 10 in Victoria and 10 in Kowloon. The number of articles posted in these during 1905, was 92,170, as against 66,746 in 1904, and 48,110 in 1903. This is a complete justification, writes the Postmaster General, of the appointment of special messengers to clear these boxes instead of leaving that duty to postmen whose punctuality had to be sacrificed to the varying demands of delivery.

## TRADE-MARK PROSECUTION.

A QUESTION OF CHINESE MEDICINES.

At the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Wong Koon King, of 147, Hollywood Road, summoned Yik King Hoi, of 193, Hollywood Road, for having falsely applied to certain Chinese medicines, a mark, nearly resembling the complainant's registered trade-mark, as to be calculated to deceive purchasers. It was also alleged that defendant had in his possession certain dies, blocks, machines, or other instruments with the same intent.

Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, defended.

Mr. Brutton said that the complainant was a herb dealer, of Hollywood Road. It appears that he had been doing business for the last six or seven years. For the last forty years complainant's family had used a trade-mark, which was registered in 1897. The defendant was formerly in the employ of complainant. At the beginning of this year he left the shop and opened an establishment of his own, in the same street, and carried on a similar trade.

Mr. Grist said that, in order to facilitate the business of the Court, he would say that his client did not carry on business in the Colony. In fact, the prosecution had summoned the wrong man.

His Worship asked whether the summons could not have been altered.

Mr. Grist said that could not be done, now. The licence was issued in the name of another man, and that man was willing to come forth and say so.

Mr. Brutton remarked that according to his information defendant was the man carrying on the herb business referred to.

Mr. Grist said that it was his intention of calling the other man as his witness, and the latter would be able to say that he carried on the business. The defendant was only an employee in the firm.

Mr. Brutton observed that it was a very peculiar point. He wrote to the defendant, and since that date the mark used by him had been somewhat changed.

Mr. Grist said that it was for his learned friend to prove that the trade-mark had been infringed. There were only three words in complainant's trade-mark which appeared in defendant's mark. Those three words had been in use among tea dealers for about 200 years. The words were given by a monk, for that was his name.

His Worship—I had better remand the case sine die.

Mr. Grist—Yes, your Worship, and allow the proper people to be called.

The case was accordingly adjourned until Tuesday, 29th instant.

## THE FIRE BRIGADE.

REPORT FOR 1905.

Mr. F. J. Bodeley, the superintendent of the Fire Brigade, has issued the annual report for his department for 1905. We gather therefrom that there were 32 fires and 77 incidents during last year, as against 57 and 64 in 1904. The estimated damage caused by fires was \$327,425.00 and by incidents \$1,708.00. The brigade turned out 48 times during the year. There was an intermittent supply of water in the mains from 27th February to 28th March, during which period sea water was used as much possible in order to save the fresh water. Three fires occurred in the harbour during the year.

## ARSON.

There were two prosecutions for arson. The first was in connection with the fire at No. 168, Hollywood Road, where ten persons lost their lives. Two men were arrested and convicted at the criminal sessions and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The second was in connection with the fire at No. 402, Des Vaux Road West. Two men were arrested and sentenced at the criminal sessions and sentenced to seven and five years imprisonment, respectively.

The conduct of the brigade has been good. The deputy superintendent (Captain Lyons) returned from leave on 15th February. During his absence Mr. Hallifax acted for him.

## AFFRAY IN HONGKONG.

GERMAN SAILORS IN TROUBLE.

Carl Bruckner, engineer, of the German steamer *Lysenoon*, and Herman Goische, second officer of the same ship, were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, with behaving in a riotous and disorderly manner in Ship Street, on Sunday night. The second defendant was further charged with assaulting a constable.

They pleaded not guilty.

The constable said that he was on duty in Ship Street at 10.30 p.m., on Sunday, when he was called by one of the inmates of a house to eject two men who were creating a disturbance. On going to the house he met the defendants coming down the staircase. A woman followed the defendants and accused them of assaulting her. When questioned defendants said they were not disorderly. The second defendant held a bamboo stick, about 5 ft. long. After a few words had passed, the second defendant said to the policeman: "Get out, you English—, or I will knock your head off."

At this stage, witness snatched the bamboo stick from the second defendant, while the first challenged him to fight. The second defendant drew a pocket-knife, remarking, "I will cut your throat," enforcing his words by slashing at the policeman's face with the knife. Witness put up his left hand to ward off the blow, and the knife caught him on the back of the hand, between the knuckles of the third and fourth fingers. The defendants then ran away. The military police were called to assist, and witness caught the second defendant in Queen's Road; after a fierce struggle to escape, he was arrested, the first defendant following to the Station. On arrival there, he also was placed under arrest and charged. The bruise on the second defendant's face was caused by his falling on the ground.

A soldier, who was on duty in Ship Street, appeared in Court, with his uniform besmeared with blood, and gave corroborative evidence. In reply to a question from the first defendant, witness said he did not see the constable strike defendant on the mouth, or knock out a couple of his teeth.

A man named Lohendorff, a guest at the Western Hotel, was called. He said that he saw the policeman strike the first defendant once, and that he departed.

After medical evidence his Worship sentenced the first defendant to pay a fine of \$10. The second man was fined \$5 on the first charge, one month's hard labour, without the option of a fine, on the second charge, and to pay the constable \$5 for damage done to his uniform.

## CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE SITUATION AT CANTON.

According to a Chinese gentleman resident in Hongkong, considerable excitement prevails in native commercial circles at Canton, and even in Hongkong at the present time regarding the attitude alleged to be taken up by the Canton Government, in reference to the railway scheme. According to our informant, the Canton Government is secretly plotting to get the Canton-Hankow railway constructed by the Government, and it is feared that, should this become a *fait accompli*, there will be trouble at Canton. Our informant further says that some time ago an advertisement appeared in the native newspapers at Canton calling the shareholders in the Canton-Hankow Railway to meet at the Yik Sin Tong on the 10th day of the 4th moon, in order that the chief manager and directors might be elected. Without any notification to the contrary, it is said, the meeting was held on the 1st day of the 4th moon, and ninety shareholders alone knew of the alteration in the date of the meeting, and attended. However that may be, the meeting was called and an ex-compradore of Hongkong, who is also alleged to be a bankrupt, was elected by 150 votes—there were only 90 persons present—to be chief manager. This man is stated to be unpopular among the merchants in China, and his appointment to that influential position on the railway is alleged to have been through the influence of Viceroy Shum. This action is opposed by nearly every one interested in the construction of the line, and it is also against the Chinese Commercial Ordinance. No directors have yet been elected, although it is rumoured that the Viceroy has nominated eight men for the post. This interference of the Viceroy in the matter has caused great indignation among the Canton merchants and the outcome of the business is anxiously awaited.

In confirmation of the above, the following private telegram was received in Hongkong today:

"Peking, May 18.—Cantonese officials 'Peking strongly oppose railway organisation under protection of Viceroy Shum.'"

In consequence of the alleged high-handed methods of the Canton Viceroy, the vernacular papers at that port opened an attack on the authorities, with the result, it is said, that three journals have been suppressed, and the editors of others severely reprimanded. Some time last week, a new journal, calling itself the *Yat Tung Sun* (the *Universal News*) was sprung upon the public, but it is said that it has not "caught on." This newspaper, rumour says, is being run by the Cantonese authorities and the attitude it has taken up against certain persons interested in the welfare of the railway, as very hostile. What the Canton people are going to do is not known at present, but it is certain that they will fight the matter to the bitter end in order to keep the railway under popular control.

## TO TURN OVER A NEW LEAF.

THE PADRE TO ARBITRATE.

A Filipino woman came before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning, to prosecute her husband—a watchman, on board a Canton steamer—for desertion and neglecting to support her.

His Worship—Cannot this matter be settled out of Court?

Complainant—No.

His Worship (to defendant)—Are you willing to take her back?—She is my wife. I want her back. Whenever I came ashore, she is never in the house, in fact, I was told that she made it a point to hide in other people's houses when I am ashore.

His Worship (to complainant)—Are you willing to take her back?—No, I'm not. I want to be put in the Convent.

His Worship—No, no, no. You must go back.—If he is willing to turn over a new leaf, bring home his wages at the end of the month, and behave like a man should do, I will return.

Are you a Roman Catholic?—Yes.

Who is your priest?—I go to the cathedral and have no particular father—either Padre Spada or Padre Maria.

I had better remand the case to allow the priest to see the parties and to accompany the parties to the Cathedral to see the priest; and to try to bring matters to some settlement.

## BRIDGE.

A HANDBOOK FOR PLAYERS.

We are in receipt of a copy of the first edition of the revised laws of Bridge, published and printed at the *Times of Ceylon Press*, Colombo. This handy little volume, *Cosmopolitan Bridge*, by "Red Lancer," is well got up, well expressed and well printed, and evidently aims at being the "Cavendish" of Bridge. As the author states in his preface, the opinions he offers may not appeal to English readers and players of the game—the very fact of its being written for the benefit of an observer and a player of the game in many countries on the continent of Europe, and his cosmopolitan experience entitles him therefore to write with the authority of one who thoroughly knows and understands his subject. He learnt the game in France, and subsequently played it with subjects of many nations, and on this account he has acquired a more cosmopolitan and less insular system of play, the world has seen in the great French master of the game, Deschappelles. When Bridge first became popular in England it was played on the same lines as whist, but now the laws have changed and this is the *raison d'être* of this little volume. Clearly "Red Lancer" is an authority on this game, and recognizes that its great charm is its infinite variety; a variety, however, which renders it the more difficult to write about and describe. But he overcomes this difficulty and even adds to the variety, for after rehearsing and criticizing the ruling laws and regulations, he gives a number of illustrated hands, and then proceeds to explain the meaning of the technical terms which slip so glibly from the lips of every Bridge-player. A novel feature of this little work and one which should appeal to all devotees of this attractive pastime, is a short chapter on the "Etiquette of Bridge," in which is laid down what a player may and may not do, a chapter which should be read, marked, learned and inwardly digested by every intending player before he or she attempts to take a place at the Bridge-table. The work is well arranged as a book of reference, and, as no Bridge-player should be without it, it should command a ready sale. It is to be had of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., in Hongkong, and their branches in other ports.

LEAVE of absence to the neighbouring countries on private affairs has been granted to Major H. de T. Phillips, H.K.S.D., R.G.A., from 23rd May to 23rd October.

## ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, KOWLOON.

FURNISHING FUND APPEAL.

The following gifts received in response to the Chaplain's recent appeal are hereby gratefully acknowledged:

"Anonymous"	\$100
J. Benzeville, Esq.	50
Mr. and Mrs. F. Clayton	50
Name not to be published	25
H. W. Slade, Esq.	25
A. J. S. ("Chaplain's Fees") first instalment	25
Hon. Capt. Barnes-Lawrence	20
Mrs. Pinckney	20
"From two friends"	10
"Hutchings, Esq."	10
Mrs. Bateson-Wright (and donation)	10
Mrs. Allen	5
Also received, with thanks, before the publication of the appeal:	
Commodore Williams, R.N.	\$10
J. A. Tarrant, Esq.	5

Total received by Rev. A. J. Stevens to date.....\$365

## LAND SALES.

At the office of the Public Works Department, this afternoon, the letting by public auction sale was held, by order of His Excellency the Governor, of two lots of Crown land for a term of 21 years, and 75 years respectively. The first lot is known as Garden Lot No. 26, adjoining Rural Building Lot No. 28, situated at the Peak, containing 16,830 square feet, and bearing an annual rental of \$38. The upset price was \$100.

The second lot was also near Rural Building Lot No. 28, the Peak, and registered as Rural Building Lot No. 124, containing 1,500 square feet, and carrying an annual rental of \$8. The upset price for this lot was \$180.

There was no competition and these lots, on the fall of the hammer, became the property of Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist; the first for \$802 and the second for \$200, being \$20 above upset price in both instances.

## THE BIKER BIT.

TWO RICKSHA COOLIES AND A TEN-CENT PIECE.

An amusing story of how one ricksha coolie fooled another of the tribe is related by a correspondent who witnessed the incident. A gentleman who was bound for Kowloon was driven to the Ferry wharf, and on arriving there he dismounted. After the careless fashion of some people, he drew out a handful of coins from which to select a ten-cent piece, but in the hurry he spilled a few into the street. He managed to find all the money with the exception of a twenty-cent piece. It had fallen behind him and was promptly covered by the broad, flat foot of the ricksha man. "The 'fare' searched high and low for the missing money but to no avail. Even the coolie pretended to join in the search; he hobbled around on one foot, describing a circle, the centre being the hidden coin. Then the ferry-boy gave a hoot, and the gentleman made a dive for it, abandoning the money to its fate. Another ricksha coolie had seen the whole performance. It was his turn now, so up he ran and shouted 'halves,' or words to that effect. The first puller was indignant. Had he not earned the money by the sweat of his feet? Had he not swindled the 'foreign devil' in capital style? Where would the money have been now if it hadn't been for his ingenuity and craft? Who brought the passenger to the wharf anyway? And if it came to that let them fight for it. But the other was not to be won over by blandishments, chicanery or sophisms. He demanded half, that was his share, and he declared that he would not be happy till he got it. Me-while he interposed his remarks with reflections on the pedigree of the swindler's parents, their habits, customs and failings, and the personal appearance of the descendant. The first coolie replied in a fine style and all the elements seemed in order for a first-class 'scrap.' All at once the finder pretended that the reasons adduced by his friend why he should get a half share appealed to him so strongly that he would acquiesce in the proposal. Forthwith, he plunged his hand into his wallet, and after much search produced a ten-cent piece. The other coolie was so flabbergasted that he could hardly believe his eyes. That anybody should give up ten cents without a fight was too much for his intelligence. Coolie No. 1 picked up the twenty-cent piece, which had lain on the ground during the squabble, and with a genial 'By-by, see you soon, I hope,' he made off at top speed, suddenly remembering that he had an engagement at the other end of the city. The other gazed after him with the coin which had been given to him. Then he walked across to the kerbstone, as if in a dream, and rang the coin on the granite slab. He rang it once; he rang it twice; he rang it three times. Then he flung back his head and howled. He filled the air with imprecations and clamour. The coin was counted!

## GAMBLING RAIDS.

AT HUNGHONG.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the police at Hunghong executed a gambling raid at No. 30, Berkeley Street, Hunghong, and effected the arrest of nineteen men. Evidence was heard at the Magistracy to-day to the effect that the door of the premises was open when the officers arrived. A *juke* entered the first coolie, who replied in a fine style and all the elements seemed in order for a first-class 'scrap.' All at once the finder pretended that the reasons adduced by his friend why he should get a half share appealed to him so strongly that he would acquiesce in the proposal. Forthwith, he plunged his hand into his wallet, and after much search produced a ten-cent piece. The other coolie was so flabbergasted that he could hardly believe his eyes. That anybody should give up ten cents without a fight was too much for his intelligence. Coolie No. 1 picked up the twenty-cent piece, which had lain on the ground during the squabble, and with a genial 'By-by, see you soon, I hope,' he made off at top speed, suddenly remembering that he had an engagement at the other end of the city. The other gazed after him with the coin which had been given to him. Then he walked across to the kerbstone, as if in a dream, and rang the coin on the granite slab. He rang it once; he rang it twice; he rang it three times. Then he flung back his head and howled. He filled the air with imprecations and clamour. The coin was counted!

AT WEST POINT.

Sergeant Gordon, of No. 7 Police Station, also made a raid last night at No. 3, U. Lok Lane, West Point, and left the premises with eleven gamblers, most of whom were street coolies, who were playing *ngau pai*. The defendants appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning. The first two coolies were charged with keeping a common gaming house, and the others with gambling on the premises. Evidence was led. His Worship found the first two defendants not guilty on the charge of keeping a common gaming house. All the defendants, however, were convicted of gambling and were fined \$2 each.

## A GOOD JURY.

TOO VALUABLE TO BE EXEMPTED.

After the four cases had been disposed of at the Criminal Sessions yesterday morning and the Court was about to adjourn, His Honour, Mr. A. G. Wise, presiding Judge, said that as there was only one more case left to be heard he thought the jury who had helped him to dispose of four out of the five cases, need not trouble to return this morning.

The Hon. the Attorney General: Oh, but, my Lord, when we get hold of a good jury we should by no means let it go. I think they should come back.

His Honour: But probably their names will not be called.

The Attorney General: They may, my Lord; I think they had better attend.

His Honour: Very well, Mr. Attorney. Gentlemen of the jury, you will please return at 10 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday) morning.

## CHINESE VOLUNTEERS.

CHINA AWAKENING.

The much talked of Chinese Volunteer Corps, which has been mentioned from time to time, has at last taken definite shape and it is stated the Corps has now been formed with a membership at present of 250, principally wealthy native bankers, merchants, compradores, clerks, etc. The new corps, the *Shanghai Mercury* of 15th inst. says, is to be composed of first of Infantry and Cavalry and as a start they have obtained forty very good horses. The uniforms have been made and are very neat. They are made in European style, of grey cloth, the trousers having two black stripes down the side; the blouse is trimmed with black braid and black edging round the collar and shoulder straps. The cap is very much like the American volunteer cap, being grey, with black edging and black visor and will have two small crossed flags as the badge of the corps. The buttons are of brass with dragon device. The uniform is finished off with a brown leather belt with a dragon device brass buckle, and black European Wellington boots complete the outfit. The parade ground to be used is a piece of land about ten mow in extent off the North Chekiang Road at the rear of the Mixed Court. The drill instructors are graduates of St. John's College and the American drill is to be adopted by the corps. Their first official drill will take place next Monday morning from 6.30 to 8 a.m. and will then be continued twice daily, the afternoon drill taking place from 5 to 6.30 p.m. They will not be supplied with arms for about three months as the Viceroy says that he wishes them to practice for that time, at the end of which he will enter into negotiations with the Viceroy and the Foreign Ministers at Peking on the subject of arms. Next Sunday at 10 a.m. there will be a meeting held on the parade ground to which all the influential Chinese officials, etc., will be invited and refreshments will be served after which the corps will be saluted. The intention is to raise the corps to a total strength of 5,000 for the purpose of quelling any disturbance, that might occur in the native city or outside the Settlement limits where a great many of the members reside and who are greatly alarmed at the constant recurrence of armed robberies. At present the corps is divided into two divisions, each being commanded by a captain and lieutenant.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FORGED BANKNOTES.

The May Criminal Sessions opened at the Supreme Court this morning, His Honour the Presiding Judge, Mr. A. G. Wise, presiding.

The following jurymen were impanelled: Messrs. R. S. Judah, William Taylor, T. C. Gray, Will. E. West, Horace C. Olive, John Mitchell, and Ernest Playman.

The first case called was No. 3 on the Calendar, that of Ken Wai-ku, a Japanese, who had three indictments against him: two for uttering forged banknotes, and one for being in possession of forged banknotes purporting to be banknotes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

The Hon. the Attorney General instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell of Messrs. Dennys and Rowley, Crown solicitors, prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, the prisoner being undefended, Mr. Kumataru Takamachi was sworn in as interpreter.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty to the first two charges, but guilty to the third.

His Honour: What do you say, Mr. Attorney?

The Attorney General: It might have been innocent possession, my Lord.

His Honour: Ask him if he knew they were forged, and intended to utter them.

Prisoner: Yes, but they were given to me.

His Honour: Oh! that won't do.

The Attorney General: We'd better accept his plea as guilty on all counts and let it go to trial.

The Attorney General, in addressing the jury, explained the count of the indictments and said the prisoner went to the shop of Sang Chun and bought a brass watch and in payment tendered a forged banknote for \$10. He got the watch and the change and went away. Five days after he went to the shop of Chin Yik to buy a box. By a strange coincidence the box shop belonged to the man from whom the prisoner had bought the watch, and by a further coincidence, the very man from whom he had bought the watch and to whom he had given the forged banknote, was also in the box shop, and recognized the prisoner. The box of the box shop handed down some boxes and prisoner selected one, and tendered a \$10 note in payment. Sang Chun, the watchmaker, then had the prisoner arrested and taken to the Station, and there, on searching him, were found four \$10 notes, all of which were forgeries. He was charged with uttering forged notes, and with being in possession of forged banknotes, purporting to be banknotes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Prisoner said he did not know they were forgeries, they were paid to him by a visitor from Japan. But they had heard his plea and after they had heard the evidence he would call, it would be for them to consider whether the man was guilty or not and return a verdict in accordance with their convictions.

The watchmaker was called and corroborated the statement of the Attorney General, and was followed by the evidence of the box-shop, who spoke to selling the box and being tendered the \$10 note produced.

Police Sergeant Lee stated that he searched prisoner at the police station and found one of the banknotes produced inside his guernsey, and also inside his under pants, and as the man was shaking his body about another one fell out of his clothes. Prisoner was charged and said he bought a watch and tendered a \$10 note in payment, and as it was accepted and the change given him he did not know it was a

forgeries. He did not know until he was arrested that the notes were forgeries.

Mr. M. A. Murray, a clerk in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, proved that the notes were all forgeries.

Asked what he had to say, prisoner said that on the 1st April 1905 Matsukuma Tandia went to his (prisoner's) boarding-house and gave him the first note, and two days later came back and gave him the next and advised him to go to Singapore. He did not think the notes were forged.

The Attorney General: That is the case for the Crown, my Lord.

His Honour, briefly addressing the jury, said they had heard the evidence and if they thought from it the prisoner was guilty they must say so, or if not guilty return a verdict accordingly on all three counts, and asked them to consider their verdict. The jury after two minutes' consultation returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on all counts against the prisoner.

The Attorney General: Before you pass sentence, my Lord, I would point out that this uttering of forged notes is becoming very common.

His Honour: It is a serious offence, and a man guilty might be sentenced to life imprisonment. Ask the prisoner what he has to say before I pass sentence.

The prisoner said he had nothing to say, and his Honour sentenced him to imprisonment with hard labour on each of the first two counts for five years, and to 18 months on the third count, the sentences to run concurrently—five years in all.

## MANSLAUGHTER.

The same jury was sworn in, and the fourth case on the calendar, that of Chou King charged with the manslaughter of Kwang Cheung on the 28th April at No. 33 Queen's Road, Central, was called. The Hon. the Attorney General, Sir Henry Berkeley, instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Dennys and Rowley, Crown Solicitors, prosecuted, prisoner being undefended.



## MURDER.

## PRISONER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

At the Criminal Sessions which were resumed this morning, His Honour Mr. A. G. W. presiding, the last case in the calendar, a charge of murder against Wong Tai was called on.

The Hon. the Attorney-General, Sir Henry Baskerville, instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Denys and Bowley's office, Crown solicitors, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Crown, the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai delousing the prisoner.

The following jury were impanelled: Messrs. Albert Edward Robinson (foreman), Thomas C. Gray, Henry Clasen, Peter Durham, Hall Grant, Frank Oswald Reynolds, William Witherspoon, and Rudolf Laos.

The Attorney-General said, the prisoner was charged with causing the death of one Lee Sing in Victoria Gaol. The prisoner and deceased were both sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. On the 1st May, the deceased and prisoner were sitting on a bench in the shoemaker's shop, and suddenly, without any apparent provocation, the prisoner picked up a shoemaker's knife and stabbed deceased in the side. Deceased got up and ran towards the warden, and then fell down and subsequently expired, as a result of the prisoner's act.

Medical evidence would show that the death was the result of the stabbing with the knife produced. He understood that the defence would probably be that the prisoner was insane, but the proof of insanity, the jury must remember, was in a person's knowledge of whether his act was right or wrong, at the time he commits such acts. Evidence would show that the man was in his sane senses, and it would be for them to weigh the evidence and give their verdict accordingly.

Mr. E. Pierpoint, chief warden of Victoria Gaol, said that the prisoner was admitted to gaol on the 18th July, 1901, for a term of seven years. His character was indifferent, and he had been repeatedly reported for breach of the prison regulations, such as refusing to obey orders, using bad language, fighting, neglecting his work. He had always appeared to be on good terms with the deceased. On the 1st May witness heard a noise in the shoemaker's shop, and he immediately went there to see what the trouble was about, and found Warden Driscoll standing over the prisoner, who held in his hands the two knives produced. He asked Driscoll what was the matter, and Driscoll told him that the prisoner had stabbed deceased. Witness then went to the witness box, and cross-examined by Dr. Ho Kai, witness said that there had been no quarrel that he knew of between the prisoner and deceased. The prisoner had been reported for fighting twice, but not with deceased.

Warden Driscoll said he was an eye-witness of the occurrence, and described how the stabbing was done. The only reason he could think of for the prisoner's act was that he was jealous of the deceased because the latter did better work.

The Attorney-General: Does a better workman get any advantage for being so?

Witness: None whatever.

The Attorney-General: Then why should I be jealous?

Witness: I know of no reason.

The Attorney-General: But he was jealous as a matter of fact?

Witness: Yes.

Cross-examined by Dr. Ho Kai, witness said deceased was a very salty prisoner.

Witness had never seen the prisoner and deceased have any quarrel. On the morning of the occurrence, the prisoner did not speak one word to each other. The prisoners are not allowed to speak to each other, and it is witness's business to see that they do not do so.

Several of the fellow-prisoners, of the deceased and the prisoner gave testimony in corroboration of the previous evidence, which was not shaken in cross-examination.

The Medical Officer of the Victoria Gaol said that he held a post-mortem examination on the body of the deceased, and found three distinct cuts on the right side of the neck, any one of which would have been sufficient to cause death. He had had previous experience of such cases since the date of the stabbing, and had had two conversations with him on the subject of the death of Lee Sing, but he could not discover the slightest sign of insanity.

To Dr. Ho Kai, witness said prisoner said that deceased said to him the best knife was his, and that prisoner could not kill him (deceased) with it and so he did it, to show he could. Prisoner had seemed quite cool since the occurrence, and spoke of it with indifference.

Dr. Koch gave similar testimony, and said the man seemed to be of a low type of mental organization, and he did not appear to appreciate the gravity of the offence, though he knew the penalty attached to it; he was quite callous. Under existing law witness would not sign a certificate for the admission of the prisoner into a lunatic asylum.

To Dr. Ho Kai, witness said he was of opinion that the crime was committed under an impulse of homicidal insanity, and he did not act from any premeditated intention or malice aforethought.

The Attorney-General: Then you would say, Dr. Koch, that the man was acting under an irresistible impulse to kill?

Dr. Koch: Yes, in the absence of any apparent motive I should say that it was an irresistible impulse to kill somebody.

That closed the case for the Crown.

Dr. Ho Kai then announced that there were no witnesses for the defence, and addressing the jury said that the prisoner stood before them charged with the crime of murder, but he might be guilty of the crime of culpable homicide. The theory of jealousy could not hold good, as there was no reward for good work, nor punishment for poor work, so there was no reason for jealousy. Prisoner knew he was going to be discharged, within two months and to say a man would commit such a crime when on the point of being discharged, after serving a long sentence of imprisonment, was altogether absurd. All the evidence, especially that of Dr. Koch, a medical man of standing in the Colony, pointed to temporary insanity. His Lordship would point out the law to them to the difference between actual and temporary insanity. There was an entire absence of motive, there was no malice, no premeditation, no hatred, no envy, and he would ask the jury to find their verdict accordingly.

His Honour then reviewed the evidence bringing out the salient points, and said motive had very little to do with the matter. As regards the evidence of insanity, it was of the simplest description; the man knew what he was doing, for he repeated the blow three distinct times. They had the evidence of two doctors; one finds no sign of insanity about the prisoner, the other finds him of a low type of mental organization, of a type in which insanity germinates much more slowly than in one of a higher type, and it might, with a man of the prisoner's type, take years to develop. But because a man might develop insanity five years hence, is no reason why he should be let off now—if that were so everybody should be let off. After a further remark that His Honour asked the jury to consider their verdict, and they accordingly retired for the purpose.

After an absence of ten minutes the jury returned to Court, and the Foreman announced that they found the prisoner guilty unanimously. His Honour said he thoroughly agreed with the verdict. The only defence that could have been set up on his behalf had been set up by his counsel, but the jury did not accept the theory of insanity and he thought they were right.

His Honour: Before I pass sentence on the prisoner has he anything further to say?

Prisoner: I have nothing to say; I leave it to your Lordship's hands.

His Honour then, assuming the black cap, passed upon the prisoner the sentence of death. The prisoner meanwhile stood evincing the most stolid indifference.

This closed the May Criminal Sessions, and the Court adjourned sine die.

## THE CITY HALL TRAGEDY.

## INQUEST AT THE MAGISTRACY.

This afternoon, at the Magistrate's, Mr. F. A. Hazeland, presiding as Coroner, an inquest was held into the circumstances surrounding the death of the late P.C. 46 Williams, who was killed on the night of the 12th instant, as the result of a fall from a window of the theatre into Wardley Street.

The following was the jury empanelled: Messrs. A. F. de Xavier, John Wilkie, and F. C. Zehrmann.

The first witness called was Dr. J. Bell, of the Government Civil Hospital. He said that on May 13th, a.m., he was called to see P.C. Williams, who had died before witness arrived. He examined the body and found on the right side of the head a scalp wound, and underneath the skin an extensive fracture of the skull. The cause of death was due to fracture of the skull. A fall backwards of 12 ft. 7 in. into Wardley Street would have caused the fracture.

Lancet-sergeant F. L. Clyde, sworn, said that on the evening of the 12th inst. at about 11.10 o'clock, while on patrol, witness entered the City Hall, while the performance was on, and turning to the left, on the way to the lavatory, he noticed some loose boards lying in the alleyway. After witness had been round the place he saw the deceased standing near one of the pillars, which supports the dress-circle. As soon as the performance had come to a finish deceased went below. Witness followed and went outside the City Hall watching the people leaving. Just as the last few persons were leaving the theatre, witness's attention was drawn to Wardley Street. On arriving there, witness heard a sickening sound from H.M.S. "Diadem" said: "He is dead now." Witness pushed his way through the crowd and found the person referred to by the sickening sound to be P.C. 46 Williams. Deceased was lying at an angle in the water-chamber. The body was about 3 ft. from the wall, under the second window. A sergeant, who was on duty, despatched witness for an ambulance, which took about thirty-five minutes in arriving. His body was then removed to the Morgue.

Indian constable 635 deposed that on the night in question he was standing at the corner of Queen's Road and Wardley Street, looking towards the City Hall. Suddenly he heard a noise as if something had fallen from some height into Wardley Street. He turned and, seeing a man lying on the ground, ran up to him and found P.C. 46, whom he knew, lying on the ground. The deceased had a wound at the back of the head which was bleeding. Deceased was then unconscious. He informed the sergeant, who was also on duty at the theatre, and returned to his beat.

Another witness said that, on being informed of the matter, he went round and saw deceased lying in the side-channel, bleeding from the nose and mouth. First aid service was rendered and an ambulance and doctor summoned. The ambulance arrived later, but a doctor could not be obtained. The deceased lived for about eight or ten minutes after the arrival of witness. He was removed to the mortuary.

On the following morning witness found the stump of a cigarette in the then dried blood in the side-channel. Witness last saw deceased alive about a quarter of an hour before his death.

By a jurymen: Deceased was in uniform, and was in good health.

The jury: Is there any evidence to show how deceased fell?

The Coroner: No. It is, however, surmised that deceased was tired after his work. He must have been smoking at the time when he fell backwards into the street below. I understand the police have made inquiries, but are unable to produce anyone who saw the occurrence.

Inspector Warnock was of opinion that as deceased was on his feet for practically the whole day he felt tired and got on the window sill to smoke. He must have fallen asleep in that position; must have been startled, overbalanced, and fell below. There was no suggestion whatever of foul play.

The jury brought in a verdict of death by misadventure.

## THE OVERDUE GERMAN MAIL.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, which left Shanghai on the afternoon of the 10th instant, and was expected here at daylight today, had not arrived in port as we went to press. A visit to the office of the agents, Messrs. Melchers & Co., to-day elicited the information that no news had been received at their office concerning the overdue mail. In explanation of the late arrival of the *Prinz Heinrich* our representative was informed that, in all probability, the typhoon that was hovering about the coast had in some measure caused the delay of the vessel. Messrs. Melchers were of opinion that if the mail had kept on her course she might have run into the typhoon. It is, however, very probable that in order to avoid the bad weather the *Prinz Heinrich* had put in at some port on the coast for shelter.

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## A STOWAWAY FROM MANILA.

23rd inst. Herman Müller, fireman, was charged with the stowage of a box of cigars, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the instance of the chief officer of the *Rubi* with arriving in the Colony from Manila on the 22nd inst. without permission from the agents or master of the ship. The defendant pleaded guilty. Inspector Langley said that defendant went to Manila on a German ship, deserted the vessel at that port, and stowed away on board the *Rubi* with the intention of getting to this Colony. His Worship:—Is there any chance of him getting a ship?

## A PROMISSORY NOTE CLAIM.

23rd inst. In Original Jurisdiction this morning, before his Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, the Lat-Tsun Bank of No. 145 Queen's Road Central, sued Lai Kai Tong of No. 7 Kennedy Road, gentleman, and Li Ki Tong of No. 2 Pan Kwai Lane, gentleman, for recovery of the sum of \$5,334.64, due by defendants to the plaintiff bank on seven promissory notes, and interest.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. John Hastings, appeared for the plaintiff, and Hon. Mr. P. E. Pollock, K.C., and Hon. Mr. Ho Kai, instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall, appeared for the first defendant, judgment having already been given against the second defendant. Mr. Slade said that the plaintiffs in this action were bankers, carrying on business at No. 145 Queen's Road, Central. The defendant, Li Kai Tong, is a gentleman residing at No. 7 Kennedy Road, and the defendant Li Ki Tong is the first defendant's brother, and is a gentleman residing at No. 2 Pan Kwai Lane. On the 28th December, 1903, the plaintiffs lent to the defendant \$5,000 at interest to be paid at the rate of 10 per cent. per Chinese month, the principal sum to be paid on demand at any time after the expiration of four months from the date of the promissory note, and they received from the defendant 3 joint promissory notes, for \$2,000, \$2,000, and \$1,000 respectively, dated 28th December 1903. Up to date of the writ the interest accrued amounted to \$1,261.33. On the 30th July plaintiffs lent the defendant a further sum of \$4,000, at the same rate of interest as in the above case, the principal to be paid on demand, and they received from the defendant 2 joint promissory notes, for \$2,000 and \$2,000 respectively. The interest accrued thereon to date of writ amounted to \$689.31. On the 1st August, 1904, plaintiffs lent the defendant another sum of \$4,000, at the same rate as the above, and received two joint promissory notes from the defendant for \$2,000 and \$2,000 respectively, payable on demand. Interest had accrued on those notes to date of writ to the amount of \$604.40. In the above cases the plaintiffs claim that they lent the sums mentioned to Li Kai Tong, and Li Kai Tong stood as security for the due performance by the said Li Kai Tong of the terms of the said loans. On the 10th May, 1905, Li Kai Tong paid \$22 to plaintiffs as interest on the first loan. The plaintiffs have made repeated demands upon the defendant, since then for repayment of the said loans, and the interest thereon, but have not received payment thereof, or any part thereof, except the sum of \$222 mentioned above. They therefore pray for judgment for \$15,334.64 with interest thereon, and the costs of this action. The plaintiff was called and gave evidence as above.

## THE N.D.L. "ROON"

## DETAILS OF THE STRANDING.

The correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writing on the subject of the stranding of the *Roon* telegraphed on the 18th inst. Details of the mishap to the *Roon* are that at 11 p.m. on Wednesday in a dense fog the vessel struck forward. Orders were at once given to reverse engines and go astern, but were unsuccessful. There were 102 passengers, who, panic-stricken, rushed on deck. Heavy seas and rain added to the confusion and difficulties as there were no means of calling assistance.

The ex-Russian steamer *Alma* passed on Thursday at 4 p.m. and made two attempts to help the strander off, but in vain. The passengers were brought on to Mōji lightly dressed. They included the British Major Boyle and his wife. No lives were lost except that of one seaman who was killed in assisting to launch a boat. No property has been lost, the passengers' luggage being removed to the salvage vessel.

The damage is not likely to be serious and the chances of the floating vessel are hopeful.

## A SINGAPORE SCANDAL.

## INDECENT TREATMENT OF CHINESE COOLIES.

If what we hear is correct, says the *Straits Echo*, and we have no reason to doubt the authenticity of our information, there is considerable room for improvement in the method adopted by the Singapore Medical Department of examining third class passengers arriving from China. We are told that the passengers are paraded on the deck of the steamer and made to march round before the medical officer in a state of absolute nudity, in full view of the crew, the other passengers and anybody else who happens to be present. Indeed, we have been shown a snapshot of one of these inspections and, as the camera cannot lie, we think that this may be looked upon as reliable evidence. The photograph shows the coolies being paraded on the open deck of the vessel, by the side of one of the winches, each man stripped stark naked and holding his bundle of clothes about his head while the doctor inspects him. Needless to say, the picture was neither a decent nor a savoury one. The Chinese of Singapore have communicated with the Chinese community of Penang on the subject and we understand that the Hon. Tan Joo Kien is approaching His Excellency the Governor on the same matter. Surely some little decency could be observed in these inspections. Why not have the coolies marched through the ship's alleyway, with the inspecting medical officer stationed, say, opposite the coaling port, where would be plenty of light and the indecency of parading naked men on the open deck would be avoided? We believe that a system of inspection some what similar to that suggested above, is practised in Penang and, as we have had no complaints on the matter, we think that there can be no doubt that the Chinese do not raise objections to the medical inspection when carried out with due regard for both decency and propriety. We trust that we shall soon be able to announce that the Singapore medical authorities have remedied the matter, and that the Singapore Quarantine Station is at once free from complaint in this form as is that of Penang.

## FROM THE SEA'S MAW.

## SALVAGE STRAMER FOR HONGKONG.

Under the above heading the *Singapore Free Press* of the 16th inst. writes:— Up to last evening there might have been seen, lying in the Roads, a grey coated vessel of some 540 tons burthen, presenting even to the inexperienced eye, some peculiar features. Her bow is high, and from the bridge, placed well forward, right to stern was a dead level, save for the awning and a couple of moveable ventilating cowls.

The *Protector* of Copenhagen belongs to the Em. Z. Zwicker Co. and is a salvage steamer. Her roomy funnel is only one evidence of great engine power and capacity for work. From the cruel hungry sea, Good Lord deliver us! The Danish salvage company which owns her is no new one. Their ships are stationed wherever in the world there are wrecks—and the chance of saving them. Captain Silberg, of the Danish Navy, was in command of her, has been salvage service on the west coast of Denmark, that hungry rocky shore, round the coast of Spain, and for three years in the Mediterranean. He was at work on H. M. S. *Assistance* off Tetuan; he saved the steamer *Koldinghus*; and he has the generally alert air of the man who must, by his wit and the appliance to hand, accomplish the impossible.

And as to appliances, there is no lack of them on the "Deliverer," as she might rightly be termed. Her horse power is 1,200, her engines in triple-expansion, and her hull is substantial as need be for a vessel with a 25-ton derrick forward and runs astern with a lifting power of 150 tons. She steams comfortably 13 knots, and is equipped with everything needed to stand by and work at a wreck in the roughest weather for weeks at a time. Coming across the Bay of Biscay on her maiden trip, the seaworthiness of the vessel was severely tested.

A strong tow and a long tow is her chief capability. The towing hook—a massive piece of forging ringed round the mast and amply stayed—is nearly amid-ship. This means that when in action all the after part of the ship has to be cleared, awnings down, ventilators unshipped, boat davits hoisted in board, engine room lights and companion way ladders so that the towing hawser can swing round a full 360 degrees, and the derrick or crane, worked from dead ahead on the port or on the starboard. The steel hawser is 6 inches, and the 48 fathoms of this enormously strong tow are stowed so as to be ready available. The alleyways run clear through the ship from aft to the massive winches forward, so that the vessel can hoist her cables forward, take in the hawsers aft, and at the same time go full speed ahead with the engines. The wide sweeps of the tow are particularly useful for wrecks on a sandy beach, the propellers clearing away the sand, with a swing on the ship, and the hawsers being gradually shortened.

In the matter of pumps the *Protector* is little short of marvellous. She has an 18-inch centrifugal stationary pump with two batteries of twelve six-inch suction pipes. In her hold she carries three 12-in. portable pumps, and two eight-inch, with portable boilers to put on the steam. The pumping power reaches the enormous aggregate of 6,500 tons per hour, of the expensive suction hose—rubber with flexible copper-coating—there is an ample supply.

For diving purposes there is a compressed air engine of three diver capacity, with dresses, lines, &c., complete. Another compressed air engine puts into the hands of the diver either a rock drill, or one capable of drilling a one-inch plate in a phenomenally short time. One dynamo provides electricity for search-lights, &c., and another runs the ship's ordinary machinery. A motor boat is also among the equipment of the vessel. On the whole it is difficult to conceive of a more completely equipped ship, meant for work, although the comfort of the officers and crew is not overlooked. Probably £50,000 does not more than cover her cost.

The *Protector* left for Hongkong last night. She will be stationed there, awaiting the chance of a salvage job. She is a truly independent, and only waits for a wreck to show her capabilities—and earn for her owners a magnificent return for their enterprise, for if salvage jobs are difficult and hazardous, they must be made proportionately remunerative.

## GOOD JOSS FOR FRIGHT.

## A DRAUGHT OF GOLD AND SILVER WATER.

There is an old saw to the effect that marvels will never cease. If it were not that people are so easily frightened, and in misadventure they might find themselves in a mist of marvels. But even the miraculous become commonplace in China and what would send a "little Englishman" into an asylum is passed by almost unheeded by the exile. An instance of what faith can do, however, came to the knowledge of the police authorities the other day, quite in a round-about fashion. A Chinese child, living in a tenement house, had been playing on the landing of the tenement of the house. Some of the youngest lost his balance and fell headlong down the stairs. Everybody knows that the staircase of a Chinese tenement is built after the plan of a Jacob's ladder; it is practically perpendicular, so that once a body starts on a head-first trip it is a mortal certainty that the excursion will only terminate at the bottom. The child followed the laws of nature and was brought up with a jerk on the sidewalk, having performed a switch-back railway act to the accompaniment of wild shouts. When picked up, the child was half crazy with the shock, but no bones were broken, and indeed there was not much the matter with the young Celestial beyond a few bruises, a skinned ankle and a feeling of soreness all over. But the fright had received sent it into a paroxysm of terror. Now a real fright is as bad as a tap on the head from a life-preserver. The mother of the child happened to be what is known in the West as a bit of a quack—she had an extensive and peculiar experience of native medicinal remedies. The only thing to cure fright, according to her lexicon, is water in which silver and gold have been mixed. It sounds like alchemy, but it is good joss. She borrowed a gold earring and procured a piece of unalloyed silver; these articles were placed in a panful of water which was brought to boiling point. Then the water was drained off, and when cool administered to *mon pauvre enfant*. The child recovered from his fright immediately. It sat up and crawled with delight. It clamoured for more of the "mixture." It was as happy as a sand boy. Now the question is—What cured the child of his fright? Did the cure cure the fright, or the fright frighten the cure into a cure? Of course, the Chinese have many extraordinary remedies for the experience of some thousands of years should make quick work of respectable profession, but surely this was an original draught. And yet there are many educated Chinese who will say that they are not astonished the child was cured—it got good joss.

TAOTAI Wen, one of the most influential mandarins at Canton, arrived in the Colony on Friday, 25th inst., and left again for Canton on Friday.

## SERIOUS ASSAULT AT YAU MAI.

22nd inst. Inspector Macdonald, of Yau-mai Police Station, charged Leung Kwai, a cook, on board the steam launch *Kwongtung*, on remand, before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne at the Police Court to-day, with maliciously wounding a fireman on board the launch in Yau-mai Bay, on the 8th inst.

It will be remembered that there had been some altercation between the cook and the fireman, and the former, who was chopping meat at the time, swung his chopper round and caught the fireman under the chin, causing a nasty wound.

The fireman, who was able to leave the hospital to-day, said the cause of the row was over some water. There was a wash-stand on the launch, and not knowing who filled the basin, he went and washed his face. Defendant said he put the water there for his own use. They had words and he was stabbed by the defendant.

The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge. His Worship, in sentencing defendant to fifteen days' hard labour said he took into consideration the length of time defendant was kept in goal, pending the discharge from hospital of the fireman.

## SAMPLING SAMPLES.

## LIKED GOOD WINE.

23rd inst. Lui Yan's refined taste for good things landed him in goal this morning. Long experience of foreign wines gave him a dislike for *samsui*, with the result that his employers usually found a few bottles of something good, when they were required to supply a gentleman, clerk to Messrs. H. Price and Company. Yesterday morning, before the manager left for the Criminal Sessions, where he was called on the jury, a box containing samples of liquor was opened and put aside. When Mr. Robertson returned and called for the case of samples, he discovered that seven bottles had disappeared. This constant pilfering that had been going on was to be stopped, and Sergeant Farmer was called to investigate matters. It was then discovered that the clerk had given instructions that seven bottles of the liquor just opened were to be taken to his house. This was done, and when the sergeant went to the godown clerk's house at No. 17 Aberdeen Street, only three bottles were found in his box. He was then charged. This morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, defendant said he stole three bottles only, not seven. He was not the only one that took home bottles of wine; the others did the same. His Worship sentenced the defendant to fourteen days' hard labour.

## SEAMAN'S SUDDEN DEATH.

## ROLLS DOWN A FLIGHT OF STEPS.

24th inst. The residents on the second floor of house 246, Queen's Road West, were startled yesterday afternoon when a terrific noise was heard outside their main entrance, which suddenly came to an end with a thump on their floor. On proceeding to inquire into the cause of the disturbance they discovered that a Chinaman, to outward appearances dead, was lying on the landing leading into their premises. The police were summoned, and after examination had proved that the man had just died, the remains were removed to the mortuary in an ambulance. On inquiries being made by the police it was learnt that the man was an unemployed seaman, about fifty years of age, named Lau Tsun. It appears that he deceased was going up the staircase of the house to see some friend, and was a few steps from the landing of the third floor, when he staggered, fell, and rolled down the flight of steps, where he was found. The result of the *post-mortem* examination has not yet been made known, but it is surmised that heart failure was the cause of the fatality. It was also said that deceased was suffering from beri-beri.

## COLLISION IN WESTERN FAIRWAY.

## LAUNCH RUNS INTO A TOW.

24th inst. Another collision occurred at West Point at about nine o'clock last night, near the Western Fairway, but, fortunately, if any damage was done, it was very slight, although as a result of the collision Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. are, probably, the losers. At the time mentioned, a launch named *Chung Sing*, which plies between Yau-mai and Hongkong, was making her usual run across the harbour. At the same time the steam launch *Kwong Yik*, with a tow of teakwood behind her, belonging to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, was crossing the harbour from east to west. The report says that they met not far away, and the *Chung Sing*, not seeing the *Kwong Yik*'s tow, ported her helm enough to allow the *Kwong Yik* to pass. She then went ahead and soon came into collision with the logs of teakwood that were floating behind the tow launch. The tow line was snapped and thirty-eight pieces of teak drifted away and at present have not been recovered. The launchers, after ascertaining what damage was done, continued their journey.

## A DERELICT FISHING JUNK.

## GHASTLY FIND ABOARD.

24th inst. At about half-past five o'clock last evening, while the police pinnace was patrolling the waters of the Northern fairway, a fishing junk was sighted some distance away, drifting at large. A telescope was levelled at the craft and to all intents and purposes she appeared to be void of a crew. The pinnace was at once headed for the fishing craft and after a few minutes she was brought alongside the starboard side. The officer on duty in the pinnace boarded the junk, but found no sign of life, and, examining the craft discovered, in a corner of the once living room, a body huddled up under some blankets. He approached the body and on pulling off the covering discovered that the sole occupant of the "fisher" was a man, who from outward appearances had been dead for some time. A low line from the bows of the junk was soon attached to the stern of the pinnace and with the ghastly find on board the junk, she was towed into the harbour and into the police cambur at Tsim-tse-tui. The corpse was dispatched to the mortuary, and the fishing junk disinfectant. A *post-mortem* examination will be made. It is surmised that plague was the cause of the fisherman's death.

The dead bodies of three Chinamen were picked up by the police at West Point on Monday, and removed to the mortuary. It is surmised that these men had expired from plague, and had been dumped on the road by their friends.

## THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE.

On Saturday afternoon last, by kind permission of Messrs. Shaw, Tynes and Co., a party of members and students of the Hongkong branch of the Royal Sanitary Institute visited the Brick, Tile and Pipe Works at Deep Water Bay, where the manufacture of these articles was explained by Mr. Wittich, the superintendent of the works, and a very instructive and enjoyable time was spent. Hon. Mr. F. A. Hazell, K.C., placed a launch at the disposal of the party.

## COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

## SAMPAN WOMAN DROWNED.

24th inst. A serious collision occurred in the harbour at half-past ten o'clock last night between Dock launch No. 7 and a sampan, No. 3877, as a result of which an occupant of the sampan, a woman, lost her life. At the present moment the particulars connected with the collision are vague, but we are given to understand that at the time mentioned the sampan, with two women on board, as the crew, was returning to the shore after conveying a passenger on board the French steamer *Inde*. The crew of the sampan, which consisted of only two women, were rowing hard, and were off the Kowloon Docks, when suddenly, as it is alleged, they were struck amidships, and the sampan capsized, throwing both women into the water. The body of one of the females was rescued, but the other sank immediately, and as yet, we are informed by the police, the body has not been recovered. The rescued woman was put on board the launch and, on arrival at Hung Hom, the matter was reported at the Police Station. The sampan was, of course, smashed. We understand that an inquiry will be held into the circumstances of the accident at an early date.

## NEW PHILIPPINE STAMPS.

## EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL SET.

Beginning on the first of April the big presses in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, D. C., kept working night and day to make up for lost time, for during the past week two armed pirates have been perpetrating on fishing junks outside the harbour. The first case reported occurred on the 21st instant at Chek Wan. It was about four o'clock in the afternoon, and fishing junk No. 6,691 was at anchor. An unknown boat rowed alongside, and six robbers, three armed with revolvers, and the remainder carrying pitch-forks, boarded the fishing junk. They pointed their weapons at the crew and ordered them into the hold, where they were put to work to rack and key. The robbers then set to work to ransack the junk and ultimately left with jewellery, clothing and money to the value of \$50. When the crew of the junk came on deck again, the robbers had vanished. They set sail for Aberdeen and on arrival there reported the matter at the Police Station, but said they were unable to recognise the men.

The second robbery took place on the 19th instant off Kowloon Bay, at the eastern end of Kowloon Island Passage, and near Sha Tau Kok. A fishing junk that was anchored at the place mentioned was boarded by five men, from a Hok-lo boat. The pirates were armed with revolvers and daggers, and finding the occupants asleep they set to work to rummage the craft. One of the sleepers awoke on hearing the noise, but he was quietly told that, unless he wanted to be killed, he was to remain quiet. He had better cover himself and go to sleep. They found that the crew did not want to go on any long journey, and having matters in their own hands, the pirates stole everything that could be removed with ease, the value being about \$50 odd. Afterwards they departed. It is thought that the same band robbed both junks, and as in this case the crew were able to give a description of the men, it is to be hoped that some arrests will be made.

As was previously mentioned in these columns, through a misunderstanding of the use of the terms plates and dies, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington not only made dies for the new issue but plates as well, the order having read "plates, and the new stamps are being engraved, the order, ahead and made both dies and finished, plates ready to print the stamps. This unintentional error has resulted in neither injury nor loss, and as the stamps will be actually used by telegraph and postage the omission of the word postage is a mere technicality.

The new stamps are exquisitely beautiful and the colors are very fine. As a whole the series is most artistic and attractive than the current U.S. stamps. The designs from the 2 centavos to 30 centavos are uniform except for the different portraits and colors. In the upper left hand corner are the words "Philippine Islands" and in the upper right hand corner the words "United States of America." At the bottom there is an illustration in a figure and word. A large shield occupies the centre of the stamp within which is the portrait. Above the portrait and shield are the words "The Philippines" and below the shield is the word "Postage." The high values of five and ten pesos have most wisely and commendably been abandoned. This will make the set very favourably considered among philatelists, as all can afford to add the set to their collections. The designs for the one and two peso varieties are similar to the lower values except that instead of a portrait within the shield the Philippine coat of arms is used.

The stamps will be as follows: 2 centavo, green, portrait of Rizal; 4 centavo, red, portrait of McKinley; 6 centavo, violet, portrait of Magellan; 8 centavo, brown, portrait of Legaspi; 10 centavo, blue, portrait of Lawton; 12 centavo, orange, portrait of Lincoln; 15 centavo, dark lavender, portrait of Sampson; 20 centavo, brown, portrait of Washington; 25 centavo, black, portrait of Carleido; 30 centavo, olive, portrait of Franklin; 1 peso, reddish brown, coat of arms; 2 pesos, black, coat of arms.

The quantities now being printed and on the way aggregate roughly 21 millions, divided about as follows: 2 centavos, 12,000,000; 4 centavos, 5,000,000; 6 centavos, 8,000,000; 8 centavos, 3,500,000; 10 centavos, 2,000,000; 12 centavos, 2,000,000; 15 centavos, 2,000,000; 20 centavos, 800,000; 25 centavos, 1,400,000; 30 centavos, 400,000; 1 peso, 200,000; 2 pesos, 100,000.

The special delivery stamps will be delayed until the engravers of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing can put some clothes on the messenger on the bicycle. The size will be the same as the United States special delivery and the outline design is similar. The color will be blue. The original design of the stamp was rejected on account of the same uniform worn by the Filipino police. The stamps will be the embodiment of quick dispatch and swiftness in the transmission of important correspondence.

These stamps will arrive in Manila at an early date and will eventually dispossess the present United States with "Philippines" over-printed. It is a pleasure to know that the new set will be excellent works of art and be a series of which the Islands may well feel proud. The Bureau of Post is to be congratulated that the delay has resulted in a set so educating, historical and satisfying to the lovers of true art.—*Manila Times*.

## CANTON DISTURBANCE.

## FOOLISH BEHAVIOUR OF CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

## A RIOT NARROWLY AVERTED.

## [From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 23rd May. As the result of the foolish behaviour of a couple of Customs officials, a riot was narrowly averted on Sunday afternoon. The foreigners accented a number of Chinese girls who were returning to their homes from their work. They had been engaged in picking and dressing waste silk, cassia and pigs' bristles.

When the foreigners made advances, the girls became frightened and ran into the first house they came to and prayed for protection. It was a factory engaged in the silk waste business and the workmen at once came to the aid of the girls. There were soon 50 workmen on the premises and they began to manifest signs of anger when the foreigners appeared on the scene.

Fortunately, the headman was a sensible individual and by his judicious action he undoubtedly prevented a riot taking place. There was a short clash, and the foreigners were ejected into the street.

Here a crowd had gathered. They were in an ugly humour, and on seeing the foreigners they began to huddle them. There was every indication that a riot was brewing. The foreigners became excited and struck out right and left, severely injuring some of the Chinese. By this time the elders and gentry of the street arrived, having got wind that something untoward was happening. Some policemen also appeared and the foreigners were surrounded and escorted to their homes.

About half a dozen Chinese were injured in the fray. A public meeting was called by the gentry, and a petition was framed and sent to the Commissioner of Customs on the following day, asking that the foreigners who had been the cause of the disturbance should be dismissed the service. The Commissioner acquiesced in the demand and, I am told, the men have been dismissed. If that is true, the matter may be considered at an end, but if the men have been retained in the Customs the Viceroy will be asked to interfere. The Chinese do not believe that the men have been dismissed, and what the Commissioner of Customs ought to do is to proclaim publicly the punishment meted out to the men, and thereby put a finish to the bad blood which exists between the people and the Customs officers.

## PIRATES IN HONGKONG WATERS.

## FISHING JUNK "HELD UP."

24th inst. For some time the gang of pirates which infested the waters of Hongkong have lain dormant, but apparently they have now again begun to make up for lost time, for during the past week two armed pirates have been perpetrating on fishing junks outside the harbour. The first case reported occurred on the 21st instant at Chek Wan. It was about four o'clock in the afternoon, and fishing junk No. 6,691 was at anchor. An unknown boat rowed alongside, and six robbers, three armed with revolvers, and the remainder carrying pitch-forks, boarded the fishing junk. They pointed their weapons at the crew and ordered them into the hold, where they were put to work to rack and key. The robbers then set to work to ransack the junk and ultimately left with jewellery, clothing and money to the value of \$50. When the crew of the junk came on deck again, the robbers had vanished. They set sail for Aberdeen and on arrival there reported the matter at the Police Station, but said they were unable to recognise the men.

The second robbery took place on the 19th instant off Kowloon Bay, at the eastern end of Kowloon Island Passage, and near Sha Tau Kok. A fishing junk that was anchored at the place mentioned was boarded by five men, from a Hok-lo boat. The pirates were armed with revolvers and daggers, and finding the occupants asleep they set to work to rummage the craft. One of the sleepers awoke on hearing the noise, but he was quietly told that, unless he wanted to be killed, he was to remain quiet. He had better cover himself and go to sleep. They found that the crew did not want to go on any long journey, and having matters in their own hands, the pirates stole everything that could be removed with ease, the value being about \$50 odd. Afterwards they departed. It is thought that the same band robbed both junks, and as in this case the crew were able to give a description of the men, it is to be hoped that some arrests will be made.

As was previously mentioned in these columns, through a misunderstanding of the use of the terms plates and dies, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington not only made dies for the new issue but plates as well, the order having read "plates, and the new stamps are being engraved, the order, ahead and made both dies and finished, plates ready to print the stamps. This unintentional error has resulted in neither injury nor loss, and as the stamps will be actually used by telegraph and postage the omission of the word postage is a mere technicality.

The new stamps are exquisitely beautiful and the colors are very fine. As a whole the series is most artistic and attractive than the current U.S. stamps. The designs from the 2 centavos to 30 centavos are uniform except for the different portraits and colors. In the upper left hand corner are the words "Philippine Islands" and in the upper right hand corner the words "United States of America." At the bottom there is an illustration in a figure and word. A large shield occupies the centre of the stamp within which is the portrait. Above the portrait and shield are the words "The Philippines" and below the shield is the word "Postage." The high values of five and ten pesos have most wisely and commendably been abandoned. This will make the set very favourably considered among philatelists, as all can afford to add the set to their collections. The designs for the one and two peso varieties are similar to the lower values except that instead of a portrait within the shield the Philippine coat of arms is used.

## STRAITS MARINE COURTS OF INQUIRY.

## UNPOPULAR FINDINGS.

The following leaderette is taken from a recent number of the *Singapore Free Press*:— Like corporations, that have no bodies to be kicked and no souls to be saved, Marine Courts of Inquiry seem to have no personal independence to be appealed to, and no corporate mind to be reasoned with. We have, unfortunately, had two important ones here, lately—the *Benlong* and the *Beckley*. The results of the two, as far as the respective captains concerned, are well calculated to make those who devote to a reasonable idea of what they ought and ought not to do turn grey. In the *Benlong* case Captain Penn is censured for entrusting the keeping of a watch to an officer recognised by the law as trustworthy. In the *Beckley* case reported in another column, Captain Forsyth is found guilty of negligence in not checking the position of the ship between 5.30 and 6 p.m., while he is in charge of a safe deduction seems to be that whatever happens the poor skipper will be held to blame— which is just about as reasonable and just as the rule prevailing with some owners, of never entrusting a ship to a captain who has been in the slightest trouble with his vessel. Mark the incongruity of the "sentences" also, Capt. Howe (of the *Laurelbank Grange*) is cautioned—what for we cannot say. Capt. Penn (of the *Benlong*) is reprimanded. Capt. Forsyth (of the *Beckley*) is suspended for three months.

The *Benlong* is lost with twelve lives; the *Laurelbank Grange* is brought safe into port with next to no damage and no life lost; the *Beckley* is also brought safely into port, with loss of about one-fifth of her cargo, by the magnificent exertions of her captain, officers, and crew. Extortion may be able to justify the findings of the Courts, but to the lay mind the punishments do not at all fit the crime. The Captain of the *Benlong* found his ship in an absolutely safe position at 5.30 p.m.—the Court thought so, or they would have included the first officer in the general condemnation—and because he does not take further observations within half an hour, he loses his certificate and has a permanent black mark against a professional career, which has hitherto been unblemished. We are afraid that the decision will not enhance the by no means high reputation of local Marine Courts for wisdom, discretion and common sense.

638,977 registered articles and parcels were dealt with in the Hongkong General Post Office on an increase of 30,919, with an average of 204 on each working day, as against 1,914 on the last annual return. The greatest number handled on a single day was 7,011. In addition to this, 104,313 passed through the various agencies but not through Hongkong, making a total for the administration of 743,290.

## THE POLICING OF MANCHURIA.

## JAPAN'S POSITION.

It is reported that Japan, coincident with the opening of Mukden and other cities in Manchuria, has addressed a communication to the Powers disclaiming all responsibility for the security of life and property of foreigners in Manchuria. So long as Manchuria remains under the sovereignty of China, the latter should assume all responsibility for what is taking place in the provinces as a matter of course, and in this respect Japan's declaration seems somewhat superfluous, according to the *Nippon*. It may be that inasmuch as Japanese martial law is still in force in certain parts of Manchuria the Japanese Government may have wished to prevent any misunderstanding arising as to the policing of the country. Then the question will arise as to the spheres where martial law is still operative, and the duration of that régime. In any case, Japan's declaration fails to make her position any clearer, and in fact makes it more ambiguous than ever.

The opening of Manchuria and the adoption of the "equal opportunity" principle have been decided by a treaty, continues the *Nippon*, but as to the manner in which Manchuria is to be under the sovereignty of China, the latter should assume all responsibility for what is taking place in the provinces as a matter of course, and in this respect Japan's declaration seems somewhat superfluous, according to the *Nippon*. It may be that inasmuch as Japanese martial law is still in force in certain parts of Manchuria the Japanese Government may have wished to prevent any misunderstanding arising as to the policing of the country. Then the question will arise as to the spheres where martial law is still operative, and the duration of that régime. In any case, Japan's declaration fails to make her position any clearer, and in fact makes it more ambiguous than ever.

## THE FUTURE OF SINGAPORE.

The *Singapore Free Press* of 15th inst. contains the following:—

If it be true, as many people assert, that the days of Singapore as a commercial distributing and trading centre are numbered, that the tendency of our trade, hindered by such nefarious combinations as the Shipping Conference and hampered by foreign ship subsidies, is to seek the ports upon which Singapore has hitherto depended so much for her trade and transshipments, it is all the more necessary to consider the port as a resort for shipping in case of distress and for coaling purposes.

We have reason to believe that the resources of the Port will in due time be increased by a powerful tug, capable of carrying on salvage operations on the most extensive scale, fitted with the most powerful steam fire engines, and able to materially assist vessels in getting alongside the wharves and into dock. There are no doubt other facilities, the way of speedy berthing and docking of larger ships than at present are able to deal with will have to be provided, and that not in the distant future. It is to be insisted on, now and always, that we must be in a position to compete favourably with our trade rivals in repairing and docking. There is Sabang Bay, with a magnificent electric installation for discharging and loading coal. It is unfortunate that in the present stage of construction, very few vessels except collisions can make use of these modern appliances, which are indeed rather a hindrance to vessels that have not special bunkering facilities inasmuch as the overhanging arms necessitate the most careful management of vessels in coming alongside, and even then such modern vessels as the *Nederlandsche Stoomschip Compagnij* fine mail vessels have to be coaxed in the time honoured way by Chinese coolies. Still, there is the installation awaiting the ships. There is information that at Batavia a new ship is being built at a cost of 450,000 guilders, to take vessels up to 2,000 tons. This, in addition to the dry dock at Tanjong Priok, may at any time become a dangerous rival to Singapore in ship-repairing and docking. At Manila is to be established the enormous dry dock *Drury*, which has now probably passed through the *Suez Canal*, and to which the following reference is made in the *Egyptian* of April 29th:—

Port Said, April 29th. The American floating drydock *Drury* arrived here last night on her way to the Philippines, and anchored in the Roads. The



## QUEENSLAND TO THE EAST.

## GLOWING TRADE PROSPECTS.

## INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

In these days of keen competition in all matters pertaining to the trade of the world, and the never-ceasing search for new markets for Australian home products, the arrival of Mr. Frederick Jones, Commissioner of Trade for Queensland, who has come out personally to see for himself the prospects of finding new markets in the Far East for the excess food products of his State, is one of more than ordinary interest. Mr. Jones is a man of wide experience in all matters pertaining to Australian trade and agriculture, and for the third time has been appointed to represent Queensland in the Orient. That being so, and learning of his arrival in the Colony, a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* arranged for an interview with Mr. Jones, and it took place this morning, the conversation of the gentleman interviewed being replete with most interesting and instructive facts.

**INCREASE OF EASTERN BUSINESS.**  
Upon the subject of trade conditions in the East, Mr. Jones said: "I have just left Manila, and am well satisfied with the trade returns for 1905 for the Philippines. Ordinary mercantile business from Australia exceeds two and a quarter million, which is an increase of 25% over the returns for 1904. This amount, you must know, does not include supplies for the Army or Navy, or for the Insular Governments to whom we sent \$54,000 tons of coal, and fresh meat exceeding one million dollars. In addition to various contracts for food-stuffs, details of which are not at present available, it is the self-evident fact that at least in this market we can beat America herself, even in flour. Our very large increase in the flour trade in the Philippines is not due to the Chinese boycott, but simply to the question of price and quality."

**QUEENSLAND'S PROSPERITY.**  
Queensland, at the present time is enjoying all the benefits and advantages of general all-round prosperity. The country never was in a better condition and thus the policy of the present Government, now in existence just three years, has been amply justified. You must remember that we have had to fight, and are fighting now, the Old Party which laid down the dictum that we had no right to even make any attempt to do more than send home our raw unmanufactured article. Further than that, as far as Queensland was concerned, agriculture and manufactures were being continually gold-showered and the country laid out in a sheep-walk, with cattle runs, etc.

All that is altered now, and we are making enormous agricultural developments, with the result that the value of every acre of land in the settled districts has been doubled.

**SUBSIDY FOR TONNAGE.**  
Queensland itself is now paying a subsidy of over a quarter of a million, per annum for the regular sailing of the Orient steamers to take our butter alone to London. It is anticipated that the Commonwealth will shortly give heavy subsidies for cheap freights, and I am naturally anxious that the Orient shipping should receive its proportionate share.

**POPULATION.**  
You ask me what we are doing, or going to do about obtaining more population, whether I do not think it will be impossible to settle and develop our vast northern territory without the introduction of coolie labour, for the purpose of "Well, in the first place I cannot talk politics, but I can assure you that it is a firm, fixed, and unalterable decision of the people, not alone of Queensland, but of Australia as a whole to continue the present policy of non-admittance of the coolie."

As to the white man not being able to work and develop the resources of the far north I am of opinion that he most certainly can. The population question is a most serious one, and our best men are taking hold of it most earnestly.

## "GEN." BIRTH NOT WANTED.

But if we in Queensland turn our \$500,000 into \$5,000,000, which I hope to see done, myself, it will not be by recruits supplied by "Gen." Booth from the scum and refuse and drags of London and other slums, but from a strong, liberal Land policy, which will settle the people in groups as soon as they are brought to our shores.

**TO WATCH THE NORTHERN MARKET.**  
It is my intention to make my headquarters in Shanghai, and work the surrounding country from there. I shall thus be able to give reliable and specific information to my Government, concerning each market, with the trade conditions and facilities for commerce. Having only just arrived I cannot give you any detailed particulars concerning the actual trade with China and Japan for 1905, but when I left Australia cargo space with every company trading to the Orient had already been taken up for the next six months to come and additional lines were being projected.

**FAITH IN CHINA.**  
As I said before, my faith is in China, and I have held the people of Australia continually for the last four months that this market itself will absorb all our surplus food products for many years to come, if we intelligently watch our customers, and give them what they want.

## COLD STORAGE.

Cold storage? Oh, yes, as regards that I would suggest that a similar company be formed here as at Singapore—half the capital being subscribed locally, and the balance by those interested in the concern in Queensland. I am quite prepared to submit any such proposal, and I feel sure it would be a good paying proposition, in addition to its being a decided boon to the residents of the Colony.

## SETTLERS IN QUEENSLAND.

As regards settlers in Queensland? Well, as a matter of fact the Queen's intelligent attention paid by the highly systematized Department of Agriculture, the Honourable Digby Denham is still Minister, combined with most liberal land laws is at present inducing large numbers of farmers from the Southern Australian States to settle in Queensland. This, of course, I do not want to see. It is vicious to deplete one State for the advantage of another, and take away from a sister State some of her best people.

## INDUCEMENTS FOR IMMIGRANTS.

There is every inducement for the British, German and Scandinavian agricultural labourer and farmer to settle in, he is made man in five years if he does, and he will be citizen of the finest and most democratic country on earth.

## CHINESE IN QUEENSLAND.

In the whole of Australia in 1905 there were 30,000 Chinese, of which 8,000 were in Queensland, and I may tell you that since I have been officially connected with the East I have strenuously advocated granting the Chinese any privileges granted to any other Asiatic race.

## PRIVILEGES TO CHINESE.

I am pleased to tell you that the Hon. Alfred Darling, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth,

has agreed to grant exemption certificates to the Chinese official, student and merchant who desires to visit Australia. I can give all particulars regarding this exemption to all inquirers interested.

## NO TROUBLE WITH CHINESE.

No, we have had no trouble in Australia with the Chinese, no boycott, nor threatened retaliation, because of our exclusion laws. Once a Chinaman is in Australia and has paid his \$5,000 poll-tax, the law fully protects him, but there is little inclination, save on the part of school boys, to molest him in any way—he is a hard-working, industrious individual and undoubtedly makes money fast. He lives there exactly as he does when in his own country.

## FRUITS AND WINES.

We are doing remarkably well with our consignments of fresh fruits to Manila, and it will be one of my first works to fix up a connection for the same with China. Our summer, as you know, is your winter, so that when we are ready to ship your market will be depleted and should be ready to receive all we can send. We might lose a little on the first, second, and even third shipment, which, however, would be but a fraction as compared with establishing a market in a new place. We have citrus, fruits, apples, pears and grapes, all of the best variety. Wines, however, must still be secured from the southern States.

The climate of Queensland was such that almost any fruit would grow there, but those coming under the citrus class and pears are peculiarly adapted to arrive at the greatest perfection, while the Queensland grapes would be bad to beat, both for size and flavour. In Shanghai I was specially asked about the prospects for mango-growing, but as there appears to be plentiful supply all around this part of the East, it is, I take it, a moot point whether importing from Australia would pay.

## AUSTRALIAN TONNAGE.

A line of steamers of our own, sailing around and out of Australia under the British flag, and owned by Australian shipowners, and subsidized by the Government, is within range of practical politics. It is a natural corollary of the policy of the Federal Government to own and control all methods of transport in and around the continent of Australia. The question has been brought forward more prominently recently on account of the devious devices of certain shipping combines, which have shown us that there must be a change, and that in the near future. We will never allow our merchant, his produce, and manufacture to be any longer at the mercy of foreign syndicates, either to wage a destructive tariff war, or to burden the people with excessive duties. As yet we will know all the railroads in Australia are owned by the State Governments, and they are well and justly administered as they should be all over the world, in the first instance for the benefit of the primary producer and the settler.

If this is, and I conceive it is, a true economic standpoint, show me the difference between sea-carriage and land carriage. As regards Queensland itself, too much cannot be said regarding its glowing trade prospects, and should, and probably will, in the not very distant future, in every way compare more than favourably with any agricultural centre in the world. Time alone is required and time will show.

## ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.

## RE-HEARING REFUSED.

Mr. C. F. Dixon, in the office of Mr. John Hastings, made an application to Mr. F. A. Hazledine, at the Police Court to-day, for the re-hearing of the case in which Herman Gotsche, a cond officer on s.s. *Lynebrook*, was convicted and sentenced to one month's hard labour recently, for seriously assaulting a policeman at Ship Street.

Mr. Dixon said that the grounds on which he asked for a re-hearing of the case were that defendant had no opportunity to be represented at the time of his trial. According to the evidence, he was intoxicated on the night of the alleged assault, and was convicted after trial the following morning. His client did not understand much English, and at the trial did not appreciate the seriousness of the charge. Mr. Dixon reviewed the evidence taken for the prosecution at the trial and submitted that the evidence was contradictory.

Defendant was a second officer on a good line and a conviction like this would be a stain against his future prospects. The theory about the policeman being stabbed with a knife was not correct, as the prosecution could not produce a knife. If it would, if a re-hearing was granted, bringing evidence to prove that no knife was used, but that the constable hurt his hand when he struck the officer's mouth.

Mr. Hastings said that the case was a very simple one; the evidence heard was well given by the witnesses, and being a serious case he refused the application.

Mr. Dixon said he was instructed that in case the application was refused he was to ask his Worship to renew the bail, which was \$5,000, for a few days, to enable him to petition His Excellency the Governor in Council.

His Worship said he could not do it now, the prisoner must go to gaol.

## THE CASE OF SECOND OFFICER GOTSCHÉ.

## APPLICATION FOR RE-HEARING ADJOURNED.

Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Mr. John Hastings' office, again appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazledine, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, representing Herman Gotsche, second officer on board s.s. *Lynebrook*, who was recently committed to gaol for assaulting a policeman in Ship Street, and who was refused a re-hearing of the case yesterday, and renewed his application for a re-hearing of the case. Mr. Dixon said that when he asked for a re-hearing of the case yesterday it was under section 98 of the Magistrate's Ordinance, which reads as follows:—"(1) It shall be lawful for a Magistrate, on such grounds as he may, in his discretion, deem sufficient, to review his decision or adjudication within seven clear days from the date thereof, (unless in the meantime an application has been made to state and sign a case under section 98 and such application is not withdrawn) and, on such review, to re-open and re-hear the case wholly or in part, and to take fresh evidence and to reverse, vary, or confirm the previous decision or adjudication." It was his intention now of renewing his application under section 103 of the same Ordinance, which reads:—"(1) Within seven clear days after the hearing and determination by a Magistrate of any complaint, information, charge, or other proceeding which he has power to determine in a summary way by any law now or hereafter to be in force in the Colony, either party thereto or any person aggrieved thereby who desires to question any conviction, order, determination, or other proceeding as aforesaid on the ground that it is erroneous in point of fact, may apply to the Magistrate for leave to appeal to the Full Court by way of a re-hearing; and, if such leave is granted, the Magistrate shall, subject to the provisions of

section 106, deliver to the appellant a certificate to that effect, and shall forward the original depositions in the case to the Registrar, or, if the party or person desiring to appeal consents thereto, the Magistrate may order the case to be re-heard before him."

His Worship said that he was not aware of this section, and the question now was whether he ought to grant leave to appeal at all.

Mr. Dixon said he would turn over to section 107, and read as follows:—"(1) If the Magistrate is of opinion that the application to state or amend a case or for leave to appeal on a question of fact is merely frivolous, but not otherwise, he may refuse to state or amend a case or to grant a certificate for leave to appeal, and shall, on the request of the party or person applying therefor, sign and deliver to him a certificate of such refusal. It would be a saving of expense and time if his Worship would grant a re-hearing of the case. He would ask his Worship to exercise his discretion in the matter, as his client at the time of his trial, had no chance to call evidence.

His Worship—Suppose I adjourn your application, would that prejudice you?

Mr. Dixon—No, your Worship. It all depends now on the doctor's evidence, whom I am going to call, to see whether the case will go.

His Worship—Yes. Mr. Dixon—Will you let the man out on bail, your Worship? The man was released on bail of \$5,000 and we are quite prepared to put up a substantial amount.

His Worship—I am not prepared to exercise my discretion in this matter.

Mr. Dixon—Well, then, your Worship, will you make an order that he shall be taken off his bail?

His Worship—Yes, I will do that. Suppose I go and see the Superintendent of the Gaol in the matter?

Mr. Dixon—That will do, your Worship. His Worship left the Court, and after an interval returned an "announced" that, as soon as an appeal is made, and notice to that effect is given to the prison authorities, the prisoner is taken off hard labour. In this case the prisoner will be exempt from hard labour.

The application for the re-hearing was adjourned until Tuesday morning next.

## ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

## COXSAIN CHARGED.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazledine, a charge of manslaughter was laid against a Coxswain of the Hongkong and Wharfedale Dock Company, was charged with the manslaughter of a sampan woman named Cheung Teng, in the harbour on the night of the 23rd instant.

Sergeant O'Sullivan, of Hongkong police station, prosecuted on behalf of the police. The defendant denied the charge. The cause of the woman's death was the result of a collision between defendant's launch and a sampan, the circumstances of which were recorded in last evening's *Telegraph*.

The case was adjourned for one week.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

## VLADIVOSTOK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Dear Sir,—Kindly insert the following in your paper:—The Imperial Russian Consulate here herewith to give notice to all whom it concerns that all ships leaving Hongkong for Vladivostok run the risk of being delayed by the Sanitary Board here in case of disinfection is required; and recommends to take most care not to ship any infected goods.

"Consul for Russia," "C. de Rolodkovsky."

Yours faithfully,

O. STA'GER.

Imperial Russian Consulate, Hongkong, 25th May, 1906.

## HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

Notice is given in the *Gazette* that sealed tenders will be received at the Colonial Secretary's office, till noon on Friday, the 31st day of August next, for the purchase of the privileges known as the Opium Farm established under The Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1891, as amended by the Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1904, that is to say, the sole privilege of preparing opium and of selling, within the Colony, (including the New Territories), opium so prepared, inclusive of the privilege of collecting doses and of weighing and despatching in doses open, for three years from the 1st of March, 1907.

No tender will be received unless the tender produces a receipt from the Treasurer for—

(1) A deposit of \$50,000, or of title deeds, or other approved securities to a like amount; and

(2) An agreement to be executed by him on a form provided by the Treasurer, to the effect that, if he should decline to accept a grant of the Farm on the terms of the tender sent in by him or fail to give the prescribed security for such grant, such deposit or securities shall be forfeited to the Crown.

Such deposit must be completed not later than noon on the 30th day of August, 1906. All deposits will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

The tender must state the monthly sum offered for the Farm as rent.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

The successful tenderer shall before the 1st day of January, 1907, deposit with the Treasurer approved security, either money or title deeds, to the value of three months' rent of the Farm for the due performance of the conditions on which the privilege is granted and of the stipulations or agreements in respect thereof, and the security previously deposited with the Treasurer on the tender being received will be retained until such successful tenderer shall have deposited such security. Particulars of the security offered must be submitted to the Treasurer before the 1st day of November, 1906, for the approval of the Government, and the security shall be in such form as the Government may require. Title deeds of land in any British territory may be submitted for approval.

During the continuance of the privileges the successful tenderer shall be entitled to the use of a trade mark to be approved by the Governor in Council on all opium prepared by him.

## DANGER TO NAVIGATION.

It has been reported by the master of the British steamer *Tamara* that on the 23rd instant she was compelled to abandon the bulk *Maritima* while towing her from Manila to this port. The derelict is an old steamer 200 feet in length floating high and having two masts and a funnel. Position when abandoned—Lat. 16° 25' N., Long. 118° 45' E.

## S.S. "LUCIA VITTORIA" STRANDED.

## REPORTED SERIOUS DAMAGE.

## 25th inst.

New was circulated in town to-day to the effect that the s.s. *Lucia Vittoria*, formerly V.M.S. steamer *Lucia Vittoria*, had been stranded. A reporter from the *Hongkong Telegraph* called on the owners of the vessel to-day, and he was kindly informed that such was the case. The *Lucia Vittoria* left Hongkong on May 5th with a general cargo bound for Vladivostok. On the night of the 23rd instant, when about sixteen miles from her destination, the vessel ran ashore on a Russian island off the port of Vladivostok, and it is reported—although no confirmation is to hand from the captain—that she is seriously damaged.

## S.S. "M. STRUVE."

## HOPE OF SALVAGE ABANDONED.

On Sunday, April 7th last, it will be remembered that the s.s. *M. Struve*, while on a voyage to Chinkiang with a cargo of sugar, struck a rock near Ockseu Island—midway between Amoy and Fouchow—and became a wreck. Captain Owen Wilks, who took passage on board the s.s. *Hatching* for Amoy and chartered a special launch at that port to reach the vessel in order to inspect her with a view to salvage, returned to the Colony a day or two ago with his report as to the condition of the vessel. A *Hongkong Telegraph* representative called on Captain Wilks this afternoon, and was informed that the chance of salvaging the vessel was gone. The Chinese pirates in the vicinity of Ockseu Island had boarded the ship, the bulk of the vessel only is all that was left by them.

## CO-OPERATION IN EDUCATIONAL MISSIONS IN CANTON.

Several weeks ago the Rev. T. W. Pearce of Hongkong gave an extremely interesting address before a large and representative gathering of missionaries in Canton, in which he described what he had observed of the federation of mission work in North China. At that meeting a motion was passed requesting each mission to appoint one of its members to act on a Committee of federation.

The committee held its first meeting on March 27th, at the home of Rev. W. W. Clayton. In addition to Mr. Clayton, who represented the L.M.S., there were present Rev. J. T. Spore, representing the English Wesleyan Mission, Rev. A. Nelson of the A.B.C.F.M., Rev. McNair representing the New Zealand Presbyterian Church, Rev. H. O. T. Burkwall of the B. and F.I.S., Rev. O. F. Winsor of the Canton Christian College, Rev. Von Quelen of the American Scandinavian Mission, and Rev. C. E. Spore of the U.M. Mission. The members of the committee were deeply interested in the federation movement as it is being conducted in North China, and heartily in sympathy with its extension in this part of the world. At the same time they recognized the conditions which made the immediate success of the movement possible in North China were peculiar and that these conditions are absent to a large extent here in the South. The Hongkong movement swept away all mission work in the North when the missions received their indemnities, they were free to reorganize their work on the most approved lines. Under these conditions it was comparatively easy for a new normal work to be set on foot, the consent of their home societies to the arrangements of union which they recommended. Vested interests here in the South will necessarily make the movement a more gradual one. At the same time, the committee heartily recommended that, as opportunity offers, the several missions undertake to unite their various lines of work or at least to co-operate with each other. It was pointed out that in the development of a new normal work for the training of native helpers, three societies, namely, the L.M.S., the A.B.C.F.M., and the U.M. Mission are planning to unite so as to build one normal school for the use of the three missions. Other missions are invited to join in this movement and it appears likely that in time there will be a still further grouping together of this kind of work.

It was still further suggested that all along the educational line the missions might profitably co-operate more than they do at present. Arrangements were made to have a graded scheme of school work drawn up and presented to the missionary body for discussion. The secretary of the meeting presented a statement of these facts at the missionary conference held the next day. It was the sense of his report that this curriculum should attempt to co-ordinate educational work of all grades in such a way as to lead up to the course offered by the Canton Christian College as the final stage in the educational work.

For the benefit of those who may wish to learn the details of the plan of federation which have been recommended to their respective home boards by the workers of the three societies mentioned above, we (*South China Collection*) give in full the following report.

## FEDERATION IN MISSION WORK.

The following suggestions on Federation, for training Preachers and Bible-women, were agreed upon, March 22nd, 1906, by Committees appointed by the U.A.M., L.M.S. and A.B.C.F.M.

1. General:—a. All these Societies are one in faith and aim.

b. All these Societies mentioned, recognize the paramount importance of and need for, a trained ministry.

c. All these Societies recognize the extreme difficulty of enabling training work alone, and welcome the possible solution of the difficulty by united work.

d. For the working of each school, one missionary shall be elected to act as President. For the Theological School, a man, and for the Women's Bible-School, a woman, would be needed to make this his or her chief work.

In addition, each other Mission shall be required to appoint one worker to give of his or her time for teaching, as much as a Committee shall require.

II. Government:—a. The two schools shall be under one governing body, to be called the Union College Council.

b. This Council shall consist of three members from each Mission.

c. Any recognized member of a Mission, whether man or woman, shall be eligible for appointment. Each Mission shall appoint at least one woman.

d. The work of the Council shall be the general oversight of the work in both schools. They shall appoint a Chairman, a Treasurer, and Secretary from their number.

e. The election of a President for each school shall be by ballot among the members of the Council.

f. Any recognized male missionary of the three Missions, shall be eligible for the post of President for the Theological School. In the same manner, any female missionary shall be eligible for the post of President of the Bible-women's School.

g. The President shall be elected for 5 years only. Absence through furlough, implies resignation on the part of the President.

h. After 5 years or after furlough, the same missionary may be re-elected.

i. For the arrangement of details, two sub-committees shall be elected from the Council annually.

j. (1) One shall consist of three men, to consult with and advise the President of the Theological School. All minor matters shall be dealt with by this Committee.

(2) A sub-committee of women shall be similarly chosen to act with the President of the Bible-women's School.

k. Both the sub-committees shall be under the jurisdiction of the Council, and shall report to the Council three times a year.

l. The Chairman of the Council shall, ex officio, be Chairman of both sub-committees.

m. The members of the Council shall be appointed by each Mission annually.

n. In the case of the absence of any member of the Council, he or she may appoint a member to sit at any one meeting of the Council. A notice of this shall be made in writing.

o. All the meetings of the Council shall be duly notified, and the decisions of the Council shall be final.

III. Finances:—a. Each Mission shall be responsible for one-third of the initial expenses of buying land and building.

b. All deeds of property shall be registered in the American Consulate. Documents must be satisfactorily drawn up in accordance with the regulations at the American and British Consulates.

c. Current expenses shall be met as follows:—1. The two Missions not supplying the President for the Schools, shall subscribe one-third of the salary of a single missionary. For convenience, this shall be fixed at \$500 in gold. This rule shall hold for both Schools.

2. Each Mission shall further pay a fixed rate per head per month, for each student, whether male or female.

3. The Treasurer shall be responsible for all funds. For convenience, the President shall pay all ordinary current expenses, and draw the money at stated intervals.

4. After the Federation scheme is adopted, no Mission can withdraw from the Financial responsibilities without two years' full notice.

5. In the event of any Mission withdrawing, allowance shall be made for all monies paid by the Mission for lands and buildings.

IV. By a unanimous vote of the Federated Missions, other Missions shall be permitted to join by subscribing to the Constitution, and by sharing proportionately in the incurred initial and current expenses.

C. A. NELSON, Secretary.

## THE CHINESE IMPERIAL POST OFFICE IN 1905.

The report on the working of the Post Office for the year 1905, with the accompanying documents, occupies no fewer than fifty pages of the last Annual Report on the Foreign Trade of China, and shows a continued development and steady progress. The list of establishments now number 1,626, of which number 377 were added during the year. The total of articles dealt with, which was 664 millions in 1904, rose to 76 millions. Parcels advanced from 771,000 to over 1,000,000. From a financial point of view the year was a remarkable one, inasmuch as the Postal Organisation ceased, for the first time since its foundation, to appeal for pecuniary help from the sister service, the Customs, and this notwithstanding the fact that of the promised subsidy more than half was not paid.

Looking at a few of the details of the Report, we find that among the northern districts, those of Peking, Kaifeng, and Chien show a striking advance, which amounts to over 200,000 articles for Peking (Chihli proper) to nearly 1,000,000 for Kaifeng, and over 800,000 for Chien. Tientsin, with its 500,000 articles for the district, remained nearly stationary. Newchwang fell from 700,000 to a little over 1,000,000; but it is pointed out that this decline is only temporary and was due to military exigencies. There seem, fortunately, to be good prospects of an early recovery.

Turning to Central China, we are reminded that the two chief offices, one at Chungking and the other at Chengtu, the provincial capitals, include the whole of Szechuen, which is one of the largest, wealthiest and most populous provinces of China. During the year 30 postal establishments were added to the list, making a total of 125. From about 1,000,000 articles, operations rose to 1,500,000, while parcels increased from 15,000 to over 22,000. Ichang made a great stride forward as did Shasi also. Changsha and Yochow, in Hunan, are progressing rapidly. Hankow, which commands one of the largest and most promising postal districts of China, continued to be remarkable more for its increase in establishments now numbering 113, than for actual results. The opening of the Ching-Han railway will have a great effect on this important centre. As far as the Hensi province is concerned, the results thus far have been but meagre.

We come next to Lower Yangtze and neighbouring districts. Nanking is doing exceedingly well, while substantial progress was made in the Wuhu and Tatum districts. Chinkiang has greatly increased its operations. At Shanghai matters have most satisfactorily advanced; that the figures, however, show little or no progress is explained to be due to defective records. Business has been brisk, six more agencies have been added to the list, and numerous box offices have been planted about the Foreign Settlements. Business in the Soochow, Ningpo, and Hangchow districts, proved, likewise, most satisfactory.

The only remaining section to notice is that of the South China and Yunnan stations, in which, of course, Canton holds the first place. Progress has been wonderful there for some time past, its postal possibilities being very great. Next comes Foochow, than which few districts have progressed more satisfactorily. The Wurloow figure has also risen very high. Amoy nearly doubled its operations, while Swatow also made good advance. In Wenchow and Spatun business is looking up, but owing to their situation between the sea and a mountainous region poorly populated these two districts have but a restricted development for the future. Tchengueh and Mengtze made a substantial advance, but Kiangchow, Pakhoi, and Zemoao make a grave deduction.

As railway enterprise has a grave deduction, with the success of the Imperial Post Office careful notes are taken as to what is being done. The railway programme, as it is now supposed to stand, shows two lines working, eight lines in construction, and fourteen projected lines. Serious improvements have taken place in the Staff organization of the service. Separate post-offices have been started at Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Tientsin, and more importance is given to the useful body of postal officers. Further, the growing importance of some districts has determined the appointment of postal commissioners for the exclusive and special management of postal affairs; Canton, Shanghai, and Peking are now placed in charge of these new appointments, and other districts will be similarly treated. Mr. Pirie's concluding paragraph is worth quoting in full. "The out-

look for the future of the Postal Service is good, and continued progress may be relied upon. Among its thirty-seven districts there are a dozen as large as most countries in Europe, all with teeming millions. What has been achieved in this immense Empire can only be regarded as a small beginning; yet the official establishment has already taken hold on the people and the country, and matters are sufficiently advanced to foresee that the wave of progress now passing over China can but favour its rapid development and hasten its completion."

The Postal Map of China enables one to see at a glance how widespread are the operations of the Imperial Post Office. By ingenious conventional signs the head and branch offices, agencies, limit of postal districts, boundary of provinces, postal connection by courier as well as by steamer or launch, and the railway lines are all indicated. Perhaps the most valuable appendix is that by Mr. J. Menzies, 1898, "Notes on the Postage Stamps of China, 1898-1905, with descriptive catalogues and plates of the various issues. This is of peculiar interest to philatelists."—N. C. D. News.



## FREIGHT.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge write on the 19th inst.:—The slightly better feeling that there has been showing in the market for freight, has not only not been maintained, but the market closes decidedly dull, with next to nothing doing, quite contrary to the usual state of affairs in the month of May.

It had been expected that the demand, that rather suddenly had sprung up for tonnage to load at Saigon for this port, would continue, and any simultaneous orders from any other quarter would have helped to bring rates upon a level remunerative to owners, instead, after a few further fluctuations at between 16 and 15 cents, according to size of boats, Saigon-Hongkong chartering has stopped entirely, and in no other direction has there been anything like a pressing inquiry during the fortnight.

Saigon to Philippines, Saigon to Java, Saigon to Japan, nothing is doing.

From Bangkok, further chartering on natives' account there have been none lately. That great Japanese steamship company, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, is said to be about now to carry out their plans by which they mean to secure for themselves a share in the Bangkok-Hongkong trade. A regular line is to be started by them these next few days with a couple of Norwegian time-chartered steamers, soon to be supported, it is rumoured, by the Company's own boats, at present not available yet, or, as is said, especially building for the purpose. It is believed that some arrangement has been come to by the newcomers with Norddeutscher Lloyd, which latter Company has so far practically held the monopoly of the trade. Nothing definite is known. Whatever may have been arranged, or what may be arranged, the appearing on the scene of more "liners" will mean the more effectual keeping off of the outside boat from the trade, which is to be regretted.

Turning to the list of charters reported as concluded during the fortnight, there has been business from Hilo to Nungpo and Shanghai (a couple of boats), at 35 cents, also Hilo to Hongkong at 18 cents.

A China Navigation Company's steamer obtained a freight from Phurung Bay and to Tournon to Hongkong, salt, at 17 cents per picul.

Newchwang freights are down to 20 cents per picul Newchwang to Canton, with a fixture locally, and another one reported done up North at same terms.

Coal freights have not maintained their position. South Japan coal port to Hongkong, the closing rate is \$1.40 per ton, quiet.

Pulau to Hongkong has had a charter at \$1.50 per ton.

Hongkong to Hongkong, we quote about \$1.30 per ton. Hongkong to Chinkiang, a charter has been done at \$2 per ton.

On monthly terms, the fixture is reported of New. s.s. Standard, a modern light-draft steamer, for Nicolaevsk trade, term 4/11 months, rate \$6.00 per month, extra insurance by charterers.

As for sailers, there is nothing new to report. Sail-tonnage disengaged:—American bark Arct, 1,300 tons, reg.

Departures of Sailing:—None.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE str. *Laking* was docked at the Tunkadoo Dock, Shanghai, on the 16th inst.

FOR the forty-eight hours ended at noon on Friday thirty cases of plague are recorded.

MR. J. R. Wood has been appointed a member of the Squatters' Board, vice Mr. F. J. Buley.

MRS. Elizabeth Titcher has been appointed headmistress of the Helios Public School, in place of Mrs. E. A. Bateman, retired.

IT is reported that two steamers were ashore at 3 a.m. on the 15th inst., 2 miles N.W. of Cooper Island. Each vessel was showing two red lights.

THE Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.H., C.M.G., has been re-appointed a member of the Medical Board for a further term of three years from the 18th inst.

DURING the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day, nine cases of plague have come to the notice of the Sanitary Board. They all terminated fatally.

LIEUTENANT N. C. S. Simson, three N. C. O's, one native servant, H. K. S. B. R. G. A., left per s.s. *Catherine* before on the 22nd inst. for Calcutta on recruiting duty.

IN consequence of the outbreak of plague at the Yau-mai Police Station among the Indians and Chinese, the entire station was disinfected on Tuesday by the Sanitary authorities.

JUST as we go to press information reaches us that a Chinaman—a member of the crew of the C. P. R. Company's steamer *Empress of China*—has committed suicide on board the vessel on Wednesday.

THE plague epidemic shows no signs of abatement. Wednesday's list is a heavy one with twenty-three cases recorded for the twenty-four hours up to noon. All the patients were Chinese, seven of whom are under treatment.

HIS Excellency the Governor, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. E. Menagh to be chief storekeeper in connection with the Kowloon-Canton Railway, British section.

WE regret to announce that a telegram was received in the Colony on Saturday stating that Mr. A. Pacheco, Consul for Italy and Siam in Macao and a prominent solicitor in that city, died this morning, the cause of death being Bright's disease.

THE Water Police charged three hawkers before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with being found on board the steamer *Hong-mah*, yesterday afternoon, without the permission of the master. They were fined \$10 each.

THE chief officer of the steamer *Samson* charged a coolie named Lui Po, at the Police Court on Monday, with stealing a quantity of rice from the ship, on Sunday afternoon. The complainant said that about five o'clock defendant was seen leaving the *Samson* with two parcels—one contained a quantity of flour and the other rice. The coolie was arrested. Defendant said that he was engaged on board the vessel, and the rice he had when leaving the ship was merely sweepings. Mr. F. A. Hazeland, after examining the goods, was of opinion that the rice was too clean to be sweepings, and sentenced Lui to seven days' hard labour.

DURING the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock on Thursday the police at West Point picked up no fewer than four dead bodies that were dumped in the street. They were all said to have died from plague.

THERE were fourteen cases of plague reported up to noon on Tuesday. Two Indian cases were from the Yau-mai Police Station. The other twelve were all Chinese, seven having died. The Indians are under treatment.

THE corner-stone of the new building of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association, in Shekuen Road, Shanghai, will be laid to-morrow. The construction of most of the building is so far advanced that the exercises will take place in the gymnasium, which will be temporarily roofed over.

THE case in which Mr. H. J. Gardner, in the office of Mr. O. D. Thomson, represented a marine stone dealer for being in unlawful possession of frames of ships' port holes and other iron goods, came to a conclusion at the Magistrate's on Friday. Mr. F. A. Hazeland imposed a fine of \$25 on the accused.

THE annual report of the A. Butler Cement Tile Works, Ltd., to be presented at the second annual meeting on the 5th prox. shows a divisible balance of £4,545.53, out of which the Directors propose to pay a dividend of 6 per cent, pay the stipulated bonus to the agent and superintendent, and carry forward £1,433.53.

MR. C. A. D. Melbourne had a busy time at the Magistrate's on Friday. About 400 Chinese were summoned by the Police for burning crackers without permits from the Registrar-General. The delinquents from West Point were fined \$5 each, owing to the proximity to the Civil Hospital, while the others received fines of \$5 apiece.

MR. A. Shaw, of the Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Causeway Bay, gave eight coolies in charge on Thursday for being found in the servants' quarters of his house without permission. Inspector Goulay prosecuted. Defendants' excuse was that they were visiting chums. Mr. F. A. Hazeland fined them \$10 each.

THE *Singapore* states that the Ministers of the various Powers in Peking, in view of the disturbances in Kiangsi, Anhui, Hunan, Szechuan and Chekiang provinces have requested the Japanese to issue instructions to the high authorities of these provinces concerned to give substantial protection to the missionaries, converts, and chapels there and also asking that strict injunctions be given forbidding the display of anti-foreignism.

NEVER has the compound of the Police Court been so packed with people as it was on Friday. Even the passage leading to the detective department was blocked, and when the court commenced to fall a good many were soaked owing to the congested condition of the yard. The noise created by the crowd, which consisted of 300 odd people, who were summoned for firing crackers without permits, was equal to that of any fishmarket crowd, and many were the times that they were called to order.

THE further hearing of the case in which eight persons were charged with removing some from Crown Land some time ago, was continued at the Magistrate's on Friday, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland. It will be remembered that the case was remanded for the contractor to make good the damage. That having been done the contractor, A. Tan, was charged with removing the stones without a permit. He pleaded not guilty, averring that he had a permit. Evidence was heard, and a fine of \$10 was imposed.

SHORTLY before eight o'clock on Wednesday the fire brigade were called out, by the alarm, to a fire supposed to have occurred in Wellington Street. When they arrived on the scene they were told that their services were not required and the engines were returned. It appears that fire broke out in a chimney of a house there and the alarm was sounded. The policeman on that beat, with the assistance of the inmates of the flat, extinguished the blaze before it had got to any serious proportions. The damage done is trifling.

THE N. C. D. News learns from Peking that the Emperor highly appreciates the energy and ability shown by H. E. Tang Shao-yi, Vice-President of the Waiwupu, in the difficult negotiations with the representatives of foreign Powers that have taken place within the twelve months, such as the Treaty with Japan about Manchuria, the Tibetan Treaty, and the Nanchang affair, and his Majesty therefore, is desirous of showing the Emperor's appreciation by bestowing special rewards upon His Excellency in the near future.

POLICE Constable Watt, of No. 7 Police Station, entered a restaurant in Queen's Road West on Sunday night, on account of the noise which was being made there. In the dining room he discovered a party of men playing *chai mui*, and he asked them to accompany him to the station. On the way, one of the men produced a dollar in coin, and handed it to the officer, with the remark, "Get a drink." The money was taken and was the generous donor, who was subsequently charged with offering a bribe. He was placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland on Monday and admitted the charge of playing *chai mui*, but denied bribing the police. His Worship fined defendant \$5 on the first charge, and \$25 on the second. The other man failed to put in an appearance and his bail of \$10 was exonerated.

AT the fourth annual exhibition of the Shanghai Amateur Photographic Society, on the 15th inst., in class A of section I were four portraits, a seascape, and a landscape from Mr. C. H. G. (H. G. G.). The portrait of "Peggy" which was subsequently awarded first prize, is a beautiful piece of work and would do credit to a professional, says the N. C. D. News. It is certainly the best picture seen in for competition, the arrangement of the soft drapery on the lady's shoulders, the excellent detail, and the even light on the face are splendid. Another portrait, "The First," by the same gentleman, is a lesson in obtaining expression from models, and in a third, "Faith," the modelling is very good. Mr. H. W. Merrill of Hongkong obtains second prize in this class with a landscape, "Peace," which he has accurately focused for distance. This gentleman sent in several other pictures, all excellent work, "The Vista" being one of the best. A third Hongkong amateur competitor, Mr. E. J. Chapman, but his work is not up to the first named; while Mr. L. Bryde's photographs show some fading.

LIEUTENANT H. E. Stranger Leathers, Indian Medical Service, arrived from India, and is placed in medical charge of 119th Infantry from 17th inst. he will also do duty in Military Hospital, Kowloon.

A BATCH of sixty deportees arrived in the Colony on Sunday from Saigon, by the steamer *Namting*. The Water Police took charge of the coolies, and, after their descriptions and fingerprints were obtained by the detective department, the bunch were transferred to their homes.

MR. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistrate's on Monday, fined four junk masters \$10 each, with the alternative of two months' hard labour, for removing stone from Crown land at Lung Kutan, without a written permit from the Public Works Department. Police Constable Bird prosecuted.

FORTY cases of plague occurred in Hongkong during the last 48 hours. With one exception, an Indian, the infected persons were Chinese. Of the total number reported, 37 succumbed to the disease. Since the beginning of the year there have been 531 plague cases recorded in the Colony.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha is negotiating a foreign loan of ¥20,000,000 from an English syndicate through the medium of the Credit Mobilier. The money is intended for the conversion of debentures of high interest and the extension of the company's service. It is expected that the interest will be 4½ or 5 per cent. —*Japan Chronicle*.

Two coolies, who were in a hurry to raise the figures of the native population in the Colony, returned to Hongkong on Saturday, before the expiration of their banishment term. They were both brought before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court on Monday, and sentenced to one year's hard labour each, and to be exhibited in the stocks for six hours.

MANY will regret to learn, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, that Mr. H. E. R. Hunter, the popular manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, leaves next Saturday for Hongkong. Mr. J. R. M. Smith, the chief manager of the Bank at Hongkong, is going home on leave and Mr. Hunter takes his place there. Mr. W. Adams Oram, a well-known former resident of Shanghai, will take temporary charge of the Bank here. We heartily congratulate Mr. Hunter on his deserved promotion.

THE latest Changsha news, says the *Hongkong Daily News*, is that the water is slow falling, but rains continue with slight intermission. There is very little known as yet of the damage done and loss of life in the surrounding country, as there is no communication, but the rice plains which roughly measure 200 by 100 miles in area and are on a much lower level than the city of Changsha must be two feet under water. A rough estimate of lives lost by a resident is not less than 35,000. The destitution and condition of the sufferers is terrible and beyond description.

A JAPANESE ship's carpenter named Kamura, of 101, Queen's Road East, explained his conduct on the previous night, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court on Friday, in these terms:—"I was a little bit drunk." He was charged with damaging a lamp in a shop at 27, Commercial Road Central, and behaving in a noisy and disorderly manner whilst drunk in the street. It was stated that Kamura went to purchase some cigarettes, and not getting the sort he required, he got noisy and smashed the shopkeeper's lamp. He pleaded guilty to both charges, and was fined \$420, including compensation for the broken lamp.

THE *Hongkong Times* understands that the Siamese Government is making arrangements for the introduction of a gold coinage shortly, thus replacing silver as the sole metal currency. The pieces to be issued will be of twenty and ten ticals value respectively. The issue of gold coins will not interfere with the exchange value of the silver which will remain legal tender to any amount as heretofore. The advantages of a gold coin are obvious, as doing away with the bulk of silver, and representing value in itself whereas the note represents value held by the Treasury. The exact date of the issue has not been decided upon, but it will probably be within the next twelve months.

IT is reported from Wuchang that Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, with his well-known interest in educational matters, has decided on the establishment of a Government College of an especially high standard. His object is to afford to students who have been selected to go abroad to acquire a professional or technical education as complete a knowledge of Western learning as possible beforehand, and to this end, it is taking the steps above mentioned. He has ordered the Department of Education at Wuchang to request the officials and teachers of the existing higher schools to submit suitable proposals as to the best plan for equipment and run: such a college. —*Shanghai Times*.

THE owners of ten sampans were charged at the Magistrate's on Monday, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, with anchoring their boats within a hundred yards from the Praya wall at Shek-tung-tai, after hours, on Sunday, without police permission. The defendant said that the wind was strong and they were afraid to remain in the open. His Worship stated that they ought to have been in the anchorage at Causeway Bay. Defendants averred that they could not get there owing to the rough seas. A fine of \$3 each was imposed. One of the ten sampans was brought up again on a charge of offering a bribe of thirty cents to the coxswain of the police pinnace. He pleaded not guilty, but his Worship found the charge proved and fined accused \$25, with the option of six weeks' hard labour.

SOME weeks ago we reported that an Indian servant, stationed at No. 7 Police Station, assaulted a hawker, whom he arrested, on the way to the Station. When the hawker arrived in the station his condition was so bad that it was feared his spleen had been ruptured, and for safety's sake, the hawker had to be removed to hospital. After his admission to the institution it was discovered that there had been a rupture—not of the spleen—and there was an operation. The man grew worse after the operation, and it was thought that he would die. In the meantime the Indian servant had been charged, and the case remanded. Gradually the hawker got better, and his release from hospital was soon expected, when news was received on Wednesday that his alleged assailant—the Indian servant—who was also taken to hospital a few days ago, had expired this morning from pneumonia and consumption.

SOME time ago an official recommended that Prof. Jenks should be engaged as an adviser on Chinese financial affairs in order to improve the banking business and the circulation of paper money, etc. The proposal was referred to the Council of Finance, the Board of Revenue, and the Waiwupu to memorialise after full consideration. The Prince and ministers concerned discussed the matter, but as a President of a Board opposed the proposal there were almost no other authorities to support the proposal and it is reported that they will jointly memorialise after a few days. —*Singapore*.

ANOTHER new arrival from Canton fared badly at the Police Court on Saturday. It appeared that while a policeman was on his beat in First Street, West Point, at midnight yesterday, he saw a ragged coolie about twenty yards ahead of him. He kept an eye on the coolie and seeing him linger, walked up and inquired what he was doing abroad at that time of the night. The constable got no reply, the accused showing the officer a clean pair of heels. A chase ensued, and the Chinaman was captured. At the police station he said he was only just arrived from Canton; he had no place of abode, and no money. He was charged with being a vagrant at the Police Court this morning, and Mr. F. A. Hazeland sentenced him to three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

At the Japanese Imperial banquet recently given at the Shinjuku Garden, about 35 officers who rendered distinguished services in the late war, had the honour of receiving cups of sake from the Imperial hands. Among those so honoured was one non-combatant, Paymaster Nishikawa. It appears that during an attack on Port Arthur in 1904, Nishikawa was a Russian for with the object of carrying it, but the Russians poured such a fire that advance or retreat was impossible. The Japanese hurriedly constructed defensive earthworks, where they were compelled to remain for two or three days without food. Seeing the perilous situation of the company Paymaster Nishikawa, who was with the regiment, determined to supply them with food, and succeeded in carrying rice through a heavy fire to the company. The brave act was noticed by General Nogi, who issued a testimonial to the gallant Paymaster.

THE police at West Point had a rather busy time on Friday in trying to stop certain members of a "Chinese procession" passing along Queen's Road West who were burning crackers outside the Government Civil Hospital, and their path in that institution. Their path was not strewn with roses, for when the procession arrived at this junction packets of crackers, by the score, were set alight and pitched into the side-channel, with the result that the road was smothered in smoke. So far they were successful in their mission, but one or two rowdies who thought that the police were not minding their business, got obstreperous, and one or two started stoning the police. This did not last long, however, for the arrest of a school-boy, who apparently stoned the affix, soon set the others to flight, and the procession was continued without aid. The school-boy in custody was removed further to No. 7 Police Station and on Saturday brought before the Court. He was fined \$1, and cautioned.

INSPECTOR Goulay again prosecuted Chan Yau, a fisherman, on remand, for depositing the dead body of his daughter in the harbour on Friday. This case was remanded to ascertain the cause of the child's death. The officer in charge of the case said that the child had died from plague. When defendant dumped the corpse overboard it was attached to a rope, the other end of which was fixed to the stern of his junk. It was his intention then of sailing away and, on arriving outside the harbour he would cut the rope and the body would drift away. In all probability, if the tide was contrary, the body would drift into the harbour. A crowd, seeing the body, assembled near the Bay View Police Station, and a policeman, who arrived on the scene, took the situation in at a glance, got into a sampan, gave chase, and arrested the defendant. Accused admitted the offence, but averred that he did not know better. Mr. F. A. Hazeland imposed a penalty of \$50, with the option of six weeks' hard labour.

QUITE an unusual gathering of friends and pupils, past and present, assembled in one of the class-rooms of Helios Public School on Friday afternoon, to bid adieu to the headmistress, Mrs. C. J. Bateman, who has worked so loyally for the school for many years, and whose departure for home on pension is soon expected. Mr. Bellios, who was present, recalled the days gone by when he first became acquainted with Mrs. Bateman, as headmistress of the Helios Public School. Mrs. Bateman was for a long time head of the school, she was very much liked by all, and her departure home in a few days would be a loss to many. Mrs. Bateman replied in few but appropriate words, regretting that she had to leave the school where she had worked for so long, and where she had made many friends. Other speakers, who were made, all regretting the departure, after which she was presented with a little present, a gift from the scholars of the school, as a memento of their esteem. Refreshments were then partaken of, and after they had bid her farewell, the meeting dispersed.

IT may well be conjectured that some of Singapore's coolies, of the lowest type, have arrived in this Colony, judging by the new form of annoyance to Europeans that has now cropped up in our midst, and that being so, it behoves those who have any regard for the safety of their head gear, after dusk, to "fix it." Leaving the Ferry Wharf at a richika about 11.30 p.m. on Thursday, an unsuspecting gentleman suddenly felt a bang on the very apex of his cranial, just as he was passing the Cricket Club ground, and when he put up his hand to discover, if possible, the cause of the blow, it was only to discover that his much prized, latest up-to-date motor-cap, in heather tweed, was gone, as was also the individual who had purloined it. A similar and somewhat more amusing experience happened to a passenger en transit, a stranger to Hongkong, landing at Blake Pier, he told a richika coolie to take him to the Hongkong Hotel. The coolie, who, the stranger thought, looked at him rather queerly, set off down the Praya in a westerly direction with considerable speed. After going what seemed to the visitor a great distance, the coolie turned into a narrow dark street on the left, and then began to dodge about, in and out of a maze of lanes, as our informant phrased it. "His cap was snatched from his head in one of them, but as he was 'a stranger in a strange land,' and could not see a single white man on any side, he could do nothing—he spoke no Chinese, and had to let it pass—the cap, that is to say. Eventually he arrived at the Hongkong Hotel, after what seemed to him an interminable ride, only to learn that he had engaged the richika about a stone's throw from the point of his objective. He bitterly regretted that, for a day or two at least, he was not a resident of Hongkong, and could find that coolie.

LEAVE of absence to the neighbouring countries on private affairs has been granted to the undermentioned officers—Royal Engineers: Lieut. G. L. Hall, and Lieut. A. B. Ogilvie, from June to 31st August. R. A. M. C.: Capt. J. T. Johnson, from 27th May, to 15th July.

SEVEN coolies were paraded before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistrate's this morning, two being charged with keeping a common gaming house in Tit Hong Lane, and the others with gambling. His Worship fined the two leaders \$75 each, and the remainder \$5 apiece.

THE *Japan Chronicle* is informed by a Kobe firm that telegraphic inquiry was made at Vladivostok the other day regarding the prospect of travel over the Siberian Railway to Berlin. The firm received the reply that the railway service has greatly improved and that the journey between Vladivostok and Berlin is now done in eighteen days.

MR. James Macdonald, Government marine surveyor, has been appointed to approve and certify on his behalf, from time to time, the position of any discrediting the load-line and any alteration thereof, on all British or Colonial ships registered in the Colony, (except ships under 25 tons, pleasure yachts, ships not trading or plying for hire and ships employed solely as tug).

THE revenue of the Postal department for last year amounted to \$14,833.19, being an increase of \$6,379.27. Under expenditure there is a very heavy increase of \$168,692.59 due principally to the final settlement of the claim of the Imperial Post Office against this Colony for the share of subsidy to the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company, from 1st February, 1898, to 31st January, 1905.

INSPECTOR Lawrence, of the Naval Yard police, proceeded against a coolie, at the Magistrate's on Saturday, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, for stealing from the dock-yard, certain metal goods, yesterday, the property of the Admiralty. The Chinaman pleaded guilty, and his Worship sentenced him to be exposed in the stocks for six hours, and to undergo three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

TOSHIMARU Umetsuchi, an accomplice of Shidara Hisashi, a director of the late Toa Life Insurance Company, of Osaka, who forged hundreds of the Shinsen Kaisha shares about a year ago and absconded, was arrested in Seoul a few days ago. Matsuo Magobei, living in Nichi-Yokohori, Osaka, and three other accomplices were arrested in Osaka on the 9th inst. Shidara, however, is still at large.

THE claim put in by Mr. John Hastings for one chest of medicine, seized in the Kowloon godowns on March 6th and 7th last, and which was adjudged *sine die* by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the request of Mr. Hastings, came on for hearing at the Police Court on Saturday. Mr. F. B. Deacon, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the opium farmer, and Mr. John Hastings represented his client, a Chinaman from Shanghai. Evidence was heard and the case adjourned.

REMANDED from Tuesday, the case in which a street coolie was charged with stealing a life-buoy and some rope from the Army Department, on Tuesday morning, came on again for hearing before Mr. F. A. Hazeland on Wednesday. The coolie denied the charge, saying that he was walking along the road, when the Indian watchman walked up to him, put the life-buoy round his neck, and went away! Evidence was heard, and his Worship imposed the usual sentence of three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks on the accused.

## Shipping.

## Vessels in Port.

## STEAMERS.

Anglo Canadian, Br. s.s., 7,683, D. Swan, 20th May.—Cardiff 23rd Mar., Ballast.—Order.

Anglo Saxon, Br. s.s., 1,671, C. Moore, 9th May.—Cardiff 16th Mar., Ballast.—Admiralty.

Apenrade, Ger. s.s., 611, Contard, 26th May.—Pakhoi 23rd May, and Hoihow 24th, Gen.—J. & Co.

Arargo, Br. s.s., 2,301, H. Plough, 24th May.—Mojito 17th May, Gen.—M. B. K.

Cairo, Nor. s.s., 1,381, J. Larsen, 19th May.—Saigon 14th May, Rice.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Cheangchow, Br. s.s., 1,112, J. Whyte, 24th May.—Penang and Singapore 18th May, Gen.—Joo Teck Seng.

Chowai, Ger. s.s., 1,115, W. Möller, 23rd May.—Bangkok 16th May, Rice and Lumber.—B. & S.

Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,568, S. Tagami, 24th May.—Swatow 23rd May, Gen.—O. S. K.

Devawongse, Ger. s.s., 1,057, T. V. Bruhn, 26th May.—Bangkok (Kohsichang) 19th May, Rice and Meal.—B. & S.

Empress of China, Br. s.s., 3,046, R. Archibald, R.N.R., 22nd May.—Vancouver, B.C., 30th April, and Shanghai 19th May, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Fulham, Br. s.s., 2,766, H. Gow, 1th May.—Mojito 5th May, Coal.—D. & Co., Ltd.

Germania, Ger. s.s., s.s., 1,766, H. Lorenzen, 21st May.—Bangkok 14th May, Rice.—J. & Co.

Hailan, Fr. s.s., 377, L. Andersen, 23rd May.—Hoihow 22nd May, Gen.—A. R. M.

Hailan, Br. s.s., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 24th May.—Fochow 20th May, Amoy 22nd, and Swatow 23rd, Gen.—D. & Co.

Hongkong, Br. s.s., 2,554, Wm. Dawson, 24th May.—Singapore 19th May, Gen.—Chin-nese.

Ilford, Br. s.s., 2,797, J. G. McKennie, 16th May.—Mojito 15th May, Coal.—D. & Co., Ltd.

Jason, Nor. s.s., 1,200, Neilsen, 26th May.—Wuhu 19th May, Rice.—A. T. & Co.

Kieh, Br. s.s., 3,148, E. Robertson, 26th May.—Middlebro via Antwerp and London 7th April, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Kaga Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,006, A. Christensen, 22nd May.—Shanghai 19th May, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Lyceum, Ger. s.s., 1,925, Th. Lehmann, 18th May.—Canton 17th May, Gen.—H. A. L.

Marie, Ger. s.s., 1,186, T. Petersen, 24th May.—Bangkok 18th May, Rice.—J. & Co.

Mongolia, Am. s.s., 8,750, W. P. S. Porter, 26th May.—San Francisco and Shanghai 24th May, Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. & Co.

Nam Sang, Br. s.s., 2,501, P. H. Rolfe, 21st May.—Calcutta 6th May, via Penang and Singapore 15th, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Nanshan, Br. s.s., 1,400, A. Jones, 20th May.—Saigon 16th May, Rice and Gen.—B. & Co.

Nithsdale, Br. s.s., 2,233, R. Fairley, 19th May.—Pecarth, 1st April, Coal.—Admiralty.

Norden, Nor. s.s., 1,197, W. Wilhelmssen, 21st May.—Mojito 14th May, Coal.—M. B. K.

Petrarch, Ger. s.s., 1,252, R. Hatje, 21st May.—Saigon 17th May, Rice and Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Prometheus, Nor. s.s., 1,023, O. Korneliev, 22nd May.—Mojito 15th May, Coal.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Progress, Ger. s.s., 687, H. Pahren, 25th May.—Canton 24th May, Gen.—S. & Co.

Projector, Dan. s.s., 571, Steppenberg, 22nd May.—Singapore 15th May, Ballast.—Order.

Simongan, Ger. s.s., 1,200, Zuiderhoudt, 25th May.—Singapore 18th May, Sugar.—Chin-nese.

Strathmore, Br. s.s., 3,295, King, 20th May.—Mojito 14th May, Coal.—M. B. K.

Taihu, Ger. s.s., 1,065, C. U. Benfeldt, 12th April.—Swatow 11th April, Ballast.—E. A. T. Co.

Taming, Br. s.s., 1,350, A. W. Outerbridge, 25th May.—Mamla 2nd May, Sugar.—B. & S.

Telemachus, Br. s.s., 1,350, J. Williamson, 23rd May.—Saigon 18th May, Rice and Gen.—Chin-nese.

Tholma, Nor. s.s., 1,100, Jager, 23rd May.—Hongkong 20th May, Coal.—B. & S.

Tientsin, Br. s.s., 2,400, Andrews, 25th May.—Kobe via Mojito 19th May, Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Tjmahi, Dut. s.s., 2,720, N. de Broussers, 23rd May.—Macassar 14th May, Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Twickenham, Br. s.s., 3,736, J. E. Parker, 21st May.—Kuchinozu 15th May, Coal.—D. & Co., Ltd.

Wongkoi, Ger. s.s., 1,115, W. Rehn, 21st May.—Bangkok 14th May, Rice.—M. & Co.

Wuhu, Br. s.s., 1,227, E. Richards, 26th May.—Canton 26th May, Gen.—B. & S.

Yangmoo, Korean s.s., 2,456, N. Nagatsen, 22nd May.—Kuchinozu 17th May, Coal.—M. B. K.

Yochow, Br. s.s., 1,336, Brown, 26th May.—Canton 26th May, Gen.—B. &amp



## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

## A NEW CODE.

We have received from the Hongkong Observatory a new code of meteorological signals which comes into force at Hongkong on New Year's Day. They are the same as those at present in use at Shanghai, and will be hoisted on the mast beside the time-ball at Kowloon Point for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected. The signals are as follows:—

A cone point upwards indicates a typhoon to the North of the Colony.

A cone point upwards and drum below indicates a typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

A drum indicates a typhoon to the East of the Colony.

A cone point downwards and drum below indicates a typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

A cone point downwards indicates a typhoon to the South of the Colony.

A cone point downwards and ball below indicates a typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

A ball indicates a typhoon to the West of the Colony.

A cone point upwards and ball below indicates a typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

## NIGHT SIGNALS.

Two lanterns hoisted vertically indicate bad weather in the Colony and that the wind is expected to veer.

Two lanterns hoisted horizontally indicate bad weather in the Colony and that the wind is expected to back.

The signals are repeated on the flagstaff of the Godown Company at Kowloon, and also, by day only, at the Harbour Office, and on the Receiving Ship.

## LOCAL STORM-WARNINGS.

The Colony itself is warned of approaching typhoons by means of the Typhoon Gun placed at the foot of the mast, which is fired whenever a strong gale of wind is expected to blow here.

## NOTICE BOARDS.

Notice boards are placed at:—  
Joint Cable Companies' Office.  
Ferry Company's Pier, Ice House Street.  
Blake Pier.  
Post Office.  
Harbour Office.  
Ferry Company's Pier, Kowloon.

WEATHER-FORECASTS AND STORM-WARNINGS are exhibited on the above boards daily about 11 a.m., and also at other hours, day or night, whenever necessary. Information of importance is also issued by "Express."

THE CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER is exhibited at the same places daily about noon. It contains observations made at Hongkong and at a number of stations in the Far East, together with Remarks, Weather-forecasts, and information regarding the existence and movements of typhoons based thereon.

## SPECIAL INQUIRIES.

Masters of vessels or their agents may, whenever necessary, call at the Telegraph Company's Office in Connaught Road and send telegrams to the Observatory asking for special information without charge. Such inquiries may also be sent from the Police Station at Kowloon Point which is connected with the Observatory by telephone.

## THE LAW OF STORMS.

Further information concerning the weather to be expected while signals are hoisted, and sailing directions, are given in "The Law of Storms in the Eastern Seas."

F. G. FIOG,  
Acting Director.  
Hongkong Observatory, 2nd January, 1904.

## Intimation.

## THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,  
HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS.—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China. Also widely circulated in Japan, [Cochin China, Ceylon, India and the Far East generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition published for despatch by the homeward mail. The daily is recommended as more generally suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate reports of local occurrences, and of matters of general interest.

## ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best medium for advertising in China. It circulates largely among all classes of the community, is the largest daily newspaper and has a wider circulation than any journal in the Far East.

Special attention given to effectively displaying advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting advertisements is similar to this, unless we are instructed to display the advertisement, when any effective style of type will be adopted. This standard runs exactly eight lines to the inch, and about eight words to the line.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c. each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

## CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements will be repeated and charged for until countermanded.

## JOBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

## PROGRAMMES.

## PAMPHLETS.

## CARDS.

## CIRCULARS.

## EXPRESSES.

All job printing is done under European supervision, well turned out, free from errors, and remarkably cheap.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH  
OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on application to

THE MANAGER,  
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.  
1, Ice House Road,  
Hongkong.

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given in the "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATION.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		
<b>BANKS.</b>							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000	\$1,699,777	{ £1 15/- div. and £1 bonus @ ex. 2/0/9/16 } = \$25.87 for 2nd half-year 1905	{ \$840 sellers London £90
National Bank of China, Limited	99,915	£7	£5	\$12,735	\$74,099	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	\$38
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,600,000	\$211,140	\$20 for 1904	\$360
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	\$100,000	Tls. 302,053	Interim div. of 7/6 on account 1905	Tls. 87 1/2
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$2,000,000	\$2,702,171	Interim div. of \$3 for 1905	\$800
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000	\$508,334	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1904	\$175
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000	\$344,058	\$6 for 1904	\$85
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$422,518	\$25 for 1904	\$305 sales & b.
<b>SHIPPING.</b>							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$6,000	\$6,563	\$1 1/2 for 1905	\$22 sales
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000	Nil.	\$3 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	\$40 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$600,000	\$24,080	\$1 for 2nd half-year making \$2 for 1905	\$25
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	\$241,150	\$4,435	12/- @ 1/10 = \$6.29.51 for 1904	\$90
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	£50	£50	\$1,000,000	\$1,231.56	{ Final Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905 Final Tls. 14 making Tls. 34 for 1905 } 1/- (Coupon No. 6) for 1905	{ Tls. 62 1/2 buyers Tls. 51 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	\$24,144	\$7,815	{ \$1.80 } \$0.90 for year ending 30.4.1905	{ \$33 \$23
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$929	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1905	Tls. 41 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,350,470	\$13,913	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1905	Tls. 41 buyers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$850,000	\$40,914	Final of \$15 making \$25 for 1905	\$165
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$700,000	Dr. \$125,888	\$3 for 1897	\$25
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$350,000	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04	Tls. 210 sellers
<b>MINING.</b>							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$80,000	\$13,355	{ 1/- (No. 6) interim div. for 12 months } ending 28.2.06.	Tls. 10 sellers
Central Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	100,000	£10	£10	\$1,000,000	G \$909,050	Final of 50 cents making G \$1 for 1905	G \$14
South Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	\$500,000	Dr. \$8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	\$3
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	£21	£25	\$70,000	\$8,915	\$2 for 1905	\$22
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000	\$20,040	Final of \$31 making \$6 for 1905	\$103
Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000	\$362,232	\$6 for second half-year making \$12 for 1905	\$161
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$44	\$44	\$440,000	\$2,221	\$1 for 1905	\$17 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	15,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,520,000	Tls. 34,924	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	Tls. 115 sales
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$3,200,000	Tls. 57,065	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	Tls. 226 sales
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$250,000	Tls. 5,668	Tls. 18 for 1905	Tls. 220 buyers
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDING.</b>							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$2,500,000	none	First year	Tls. 100
Star House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$250,000	\$9,028	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	\$11 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	\$90,000	\$4,719	{ \$2.40 on \$12 for 1905 } 7 1/2 on \$7 1/2 for 1905	\$18 buyers
Do. (Founders)	24,000	\$15	\$15	\$360,000	none	None	\$300 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000	\$619	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1905	\$130 sales
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$67,839	Final of \$31 making \$7 1/2 for 1905	\$119
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	\$225,000	Tls. 24,986	Interim of Tls. 1	Tls. 17
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$200,000	\$4,690	Final of \$6 making \$10	\$100
Umphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$5,070	80 cents for 1905	\$11 1/2
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$300,000	\$574	\$2 1/2 for 1905	\$39
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	12,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$600,000	Tls. 52,194	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 for 1905	Tls. 119 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$625,000	\$773	Final of \$1.50 making \$3.65 for 1905	\$63
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>							
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$750,000	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8 for year ended 31.10.1905	Tls. 74 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	\$15 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	\$750,000	Tls. 18,718	3 1/2 a/c 1898	Tls. 65 sellers
Hong-kong Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$800,000	Tls. 30,760	Tls. 8 for 1905	Tls. 72 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	\$3,500,000	Tls. 35,980	Tls. 25 for 1905	Tls. 320 sellers
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>							
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	\$400,000	\$1,066	\$7 for 1905	\$100
China Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	£12 1/2	£12 1/2	\$1,075,500	\$2,770	1 1/2 per share for 1904	\$7 1/2 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$12,000	\$1,097	\$3 for 1905	\$32
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$720,000	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	\$7 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$200,000	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	Tls. 80 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$1,219	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	\$103 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,581	80 cents for 1905	\$9
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$7 1/2	\$1,875,000	\$2,864	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.1905	\$16
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$5,221	\$2 dividend and 50 cents bonus for 1905	\$29
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$420,000	\$20,893	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.06	\$22 1/2
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000	\$2,568	{ \$1.00 } 65 cents for 10 months ending 28.2.06	\$15 1/2 sales
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$125,000	\$2,795	\$15 for year ending 30.11.1904	\$355
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	1,250	\$25	\$25	\$31,250	\$3,776	Final of \$15 making \$19 for 1905	\$240 sa. & b.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	30,000	\$10	\$10	\$300,000	\$5,813	\$9 for 1905 on 5 shares	\$49
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$88	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for the year	\$9
Natschappij tot Mijlen, Bosch en Landbouwen op de Rijkswaterwerken	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	\$2,500,000	Tls. 547,502	{ first interim of Tls. 7 1/2 paid 15.3.06 account } 1905	Tls. 2421 sellers
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	\$675,000	Dr. P. 34,324	None	\$5 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$800,000	Tls. 11,017	Tls. 3 1/2 final & Tls. 1 1/2 bonus making	Tls. 135 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$270,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 8 for 1904	Tls. 55 sales
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$450,000	Tls. 2,753	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	Tls. 150 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	\$600,000	Tls. 1,452	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	Tls. 72 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	\$144,000	Tls. 85,192	{ Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1905/6 } First year	Tls. 410 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$150,000	Dr. \$44,089	None	Tls. 280 sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$100,000	\$1,134	50 cents for year ended 31.5.05	\$20
Swainson Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$200,000	Tls. 1,012	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	Tls. 110
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	\$10	\$10	\$90,000	\$551	{ 80 cents } \$19.80 for year ended 31.5.1905	\$9
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	\$1,000	\$7,734	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1905	\$19 1/2 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000	\$676	Interim div. of 50 cts. for the year 1905/6	\$10 1/2
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000			



# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No 5161

光緒三十二年四月十四日

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1906.

禮拜六

香港英五月廿六日

\$30 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND.....\$1,500,000  
Sterling Reserve.....\$1,500,000  
Silver Reserve.....\$1,500,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
A. HAUPT, Esq., Chairman.  
Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, Deputy Chairman.  
E. Goeth, Esq., Hon. Mr. R. Shewan.  
C. R. Lenzmann, Esq., N. A. Siebs, Esq.  
G. H. Medhurst, Esq., H. A. W. Slade, Esq.  
D. M. Nislin, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq.  
A. J. Raymond, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.  
MANAGER:  
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1906.

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per Cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1906.

### DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....Sh. Tals 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:  
Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Peking,  
Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:  
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)  
Direction der Discount-Gesellschaft  
S. Bleichroeder  
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft  
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie  
Robert Warshawsky & Co.  
Mendelssohn & Co.  
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne  
Jacob S. H. Stern  
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.  
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.  
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:  
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.  
DIRECTION DER DISCOUNT GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER, Manager.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1906.

### NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,000,000 (£417,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Semarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Paseroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kotaradja (Acheen), Telok-Semawe (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4 do.

Do. 3 do. 3 1/2 do.

L. ENGEL, Agent.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1906.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....Yen 24,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP....." 21,000,000

CAPITAL UNCALLED....." 3,000,000

RESERVE FUND....." 10,300,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND....." 1,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:  
TOKYO, HONOLULU,  
NAGASAKI, SHANGHAI,  
LYONS, NEWCHANG,  
SAN FRANCISCO, MUKDEN,  
HOMBAI, PORT ARTHUR,  
TIENSIN, CHEFOO,  
PERING, DALNY,  
Kobe, TIE-LING,  
LONDON, OSAKA,  
NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.  
PARIS BANK, LD.  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LD.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—INTEREST ALLOWED  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 6 months at 4 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 3 months at 3 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1 month at 2 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1 week at 1 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1 day at 1/2 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1 hour at 1/4 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1 minute at 1/8 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1 second at 1/16 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/32000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000th of a second at 1/640000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000th of a second at 1/1280000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000th of a second at 1/2560000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000th of a second at 1/5120000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000th of a second at 1/10240000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000000th of a second at 1/20480000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000000th of a second at 1/40960000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000000th of a second at 1/81920000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000000000th of a second at 1/163840000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000000000th of a second at 1/327680000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000000000th of a second at 1/655360000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000000000000th of a second at 1/1310720000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000000000000th of a second at 1/2621440000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000000000000th of a second at 1/5242880000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000000000000000th of a second at 1/10485760000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000000000000000th of a second at 1/20971520000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/41943040000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/83886080000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/167772160000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/335544320000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/671088640000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/1342177280000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/2684354560000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/5368709120000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/10737418240000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/21474836480000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/42949672960000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/85899345920000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/171798691840000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/343597383680000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/687194767360000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/1374389534720000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000000000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/2748779069440000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000000000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/5497558138880000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000000000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/10995116277760000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/21990232555520000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/43980465111040000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/87960930222080000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/175921860444160000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/351843720888320000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/703687441776640000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/1407374883553280000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/2814749767106560000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/5629499534213120000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/11258999068426240000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/22517998136852480000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/45035996273704960000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/90071992547409920000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/180143985094819840000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/360287970189639680000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/720575940379279360000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/1441151880758558720000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/2882303761517117440000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/5764607523034234880000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/11529215046068469760000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/23058430092136939520000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/46116860184273879040000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/92233720368547758080000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/184467440737095516160000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/368934881474191032320000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/737869762948382064640000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/1475739525896764129280000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/2951479051793528258560000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/5902958103587056517120000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/11805916207174113034240000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/23611832414348226068480000 per cent.

## Mails.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

#### STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and BOMBAY	TIENSIN	About 26th May	Freight only.
(Calling at Penang, if sufficient inducement offers)	F. E. Andrews, R.N.R.		
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO-HAMA	PALMA	About 30th May	Freight only.
	G. W. Cockman, R.N.R.		
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	About 31st May	Freight and Passage.
	W. W. Cooke, R.N.R.		
LONDON, &c.	OCEANA	2nd June, Noon.	See Special Advertisement.
	W. W. Cooke, R.N.R.		
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	PALAWAN	About 20th June	Freight and Passage.
	A. F. Street		

For Further Particulars, apply to

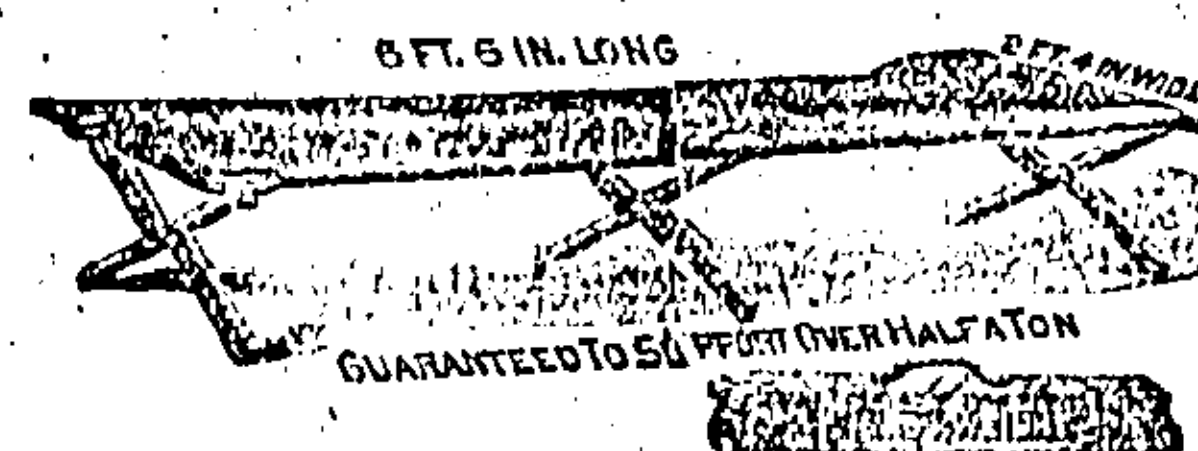
E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1906

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

#### FOLDING CANVAS CAMP BEDSTEADS.



The Most Portable Camp Bedstead ever made.

THIN TROPICAL BLANKETS,  
\$3.00 each.

A NECESSITY AND A LUXURY FOR THE SUMMER.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1906.

### AQUARIUS

SPARKLING MINERAL TABLE WATER; Qts. Pts. & Splits.  
SILENT WATER; Qts.  
STONE GINGER BEER.  
GINGER ALE.  
TONIC.

PURE TREBLE DISTILLED WATER ONLY is used in the Manufacture of these Beverages and by these means ABSOLUTE PURITY IS GUARANTEED.

SOLE AGENTS—



## Shipping—Steamers.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," ..... 2,363 tons ..... Captain H. D. Jones.  
 "POWAN," ..... 2,338 " ..... " W. A. Valentine.  
 "FATSHAN," ..... 2,360 " ..... " R. D. Thomas.  
 "HANKOW," ..... 3,073 " ..... " C. V. Lloyd.  
 "KINSHAN," ..... 1,995 " ..... " J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).  
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

## SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," ..... 1,998 tons ..... Captain G. F. Morrison, R.M.R.  
 Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M., on Sundays at Noon, except when otherwise notified by Express.  
 Note.—During the summer months the time of leaving fluctuates to suit the tide at Macao. See Special Summer Time-table.  
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," ..... 219 tons ..... Captain T. Hamlin.  
 This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," ..... 588 tons ..... Captain J. Willox.  
 "NANNING," ..... 569 " ..... " C. Butchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M., calling at Yanki, Mahning, Kumchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shui-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

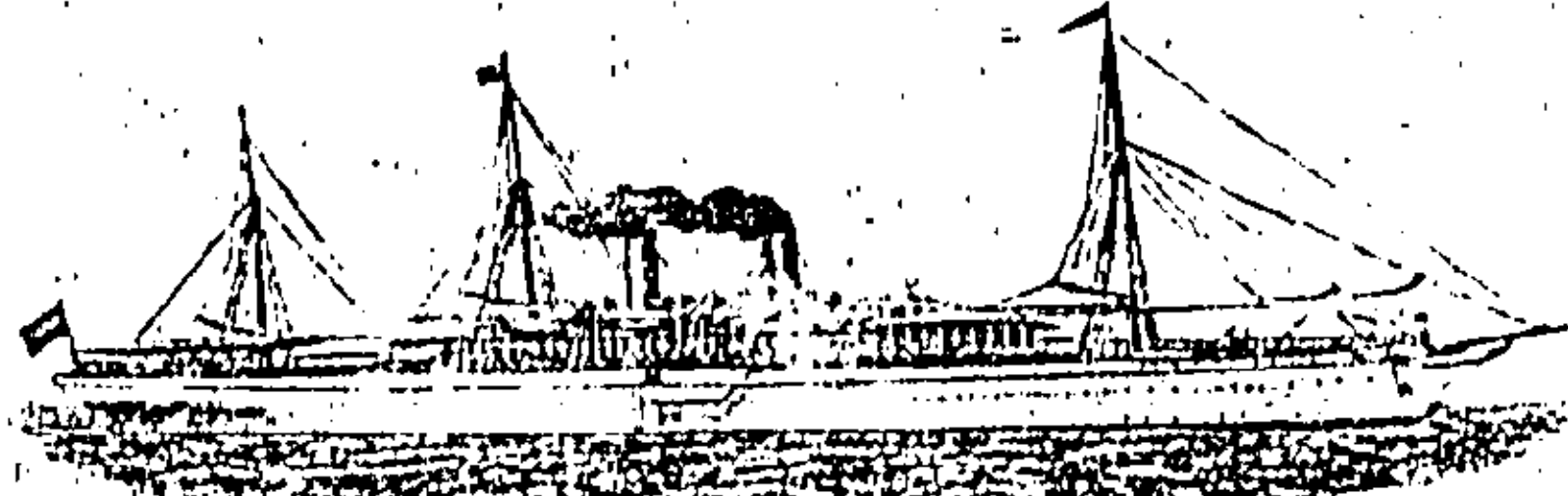
FARES:—Canton to Wuchow ..... Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.  
 Canton to Tak Hing ..... Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.  
 Canton to Samshui ..... Single \$7.50.

The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—  
 HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,  
 Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,  
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1906.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



## Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 3 to 7 Days Ocean Trial.

12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, May 30	June 20
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, June 20	July 11
"ATHENIAN"	2,440	WEDNESDAY, June 27	July 21
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, July 11	August 1
"MONTEAGLE"	5,500	WEDNESDAY, July 18	August 11

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the COMPANY'S PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class ..... via St. Lawrence £60. via New York £62.  
 Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamer, and 1st Class Rail ..... £40. £42.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to  
 D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,  
 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1906. Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blaks Pier. 15

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

## SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
ARCADIA ..... Hildebrandt	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO)	28th May } Freight.
C. FERD. LAEISZ ..... Meyerdielcks	MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG.	1st June } Freight.
ANDALUSIA ..... Schmidt	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO)	20th June } Freight.
ACILIA ..... Schuelke	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO)	28th June } Freight.
RHENANIA* ..... von Hoff	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO)	12th July } Freight and Passengers.

\* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer. Saloon and cabins amply lighted throughout by Electricity. Duly qualified Doctors are carried.

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
 HONGKONG OFFICE,  
 King's Buildings.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1906.

## Mails.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

## EUROPEAN LINE.

## STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.  
 Steamers will also call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading for all European, North and South American Ports.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
SITHONIA (For Cargo only)	WEDNESDAY, 6th June.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 20th June.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 4th July.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 18th July.
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
BAVERN	WEDNESDAY, 15th August.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 29th August.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 12th September.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 26th September.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 10th October.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 24th October.
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY, 7th November.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of June, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship SITHONIA, Capt. Bremer, with CARGO only, will leave this Port as above. Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 4th June, Cargo and Special will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 5th June, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 5th June.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

## RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA & GIBRALTAR	£61. 0. 0.	£42. 0. 0.	£22. 0. 0.
Return	91. 0. 0.	63. 0. 0.	33. 0. 0.
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG	65. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	24. 0. 0.
Return	97. 0. 0.	66. 0. 0.	36. 0. 0.
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ:			
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	61. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	26. 0. 0.
Return	115. 0. 0.	79. 0. 0.	47. 0. 0.
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	68. 0. 0.	46. 0. 0.	27. 0. 0.
Return	123. 0. 0.	83. 0. 0.	49. 0. 0.

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the SAME RATES to be APPLIED, as VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

## TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA, instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

## Interruption of the Voyage in Egypt:

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from Alexandria to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

## JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration).

STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
WILLEHAD	4,763	TUESDAY, 29th May.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3,227	TUESDAY, 26th June.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3,302	TUESDAY, 24th July.

ON TUESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship WILLEHAD, Capt. Obenauer, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Lines can be washed on board.

## RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO MANILA	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00
TO NEW GUINEA	£18. 0. 0.	£18. 0. 0.	£14. 0. 0.
TO BRISBANE	£30. 0. 0.	£20. 0. 0.	£14. 0. 0.
TO SYDNEY	£33. 0. 0.	£23. 0. 0.	£15. 0. 0.
TO MELBOURNE	£34. 10. 0.	£24. 10. 0.	£16. 0. 0.
TO YOKOHAMA	\$80.00	\$60.00	\$40.00
TO KOBE	\$95.00	\$70.00	\$50.00
TO YOKOHAMA & back from KOBE to HONGKONG	\$140.00	\$100.00	

## THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer	£97. 0. 0.
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA	96. 0. 0.

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C. P. R. Co's steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. S. S. Co's Steamers, and from New York to Europe by the magnificent express steamers of N. D. L.

## SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

## EUROPEAN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

FOR STEAMERS ABOUT  
 YOKOHAMA & KOBE ..... PRINZ WALDEMAR ..... WEDNESDAY, 6th June.  
 SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, & ZIETEN ..... WEDNESDAY, 6th June.  
 KOBE & YOKOHAMA ..... GNEISENAU ..... WEDNESDAY, 20th June.  
 SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, & KOBE & YOKOHAMA .....  
 \* Reaching Yokohama in less than 6 days.

## TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG.

VIA VANCOUVER OR SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK by the C. P. R. Co's steamers, P. M. S. S. Co. or O. S. S. Co., T. K. K. and from NEW YORK TO EUROPE by the magnificent Express steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates:

	1st Class
TO LONDON VIA PLYMOUTH OR SOUTHAMPTON	£62. 0. 0.
TO BREMEN	63. 10. 0.
TO PARIS VIA CHERBOURG	65. 0. 0.
TO NAPLES, GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR	65. 0. 0.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,  
 AGENTS.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1906.

## Entiminations.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 20.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

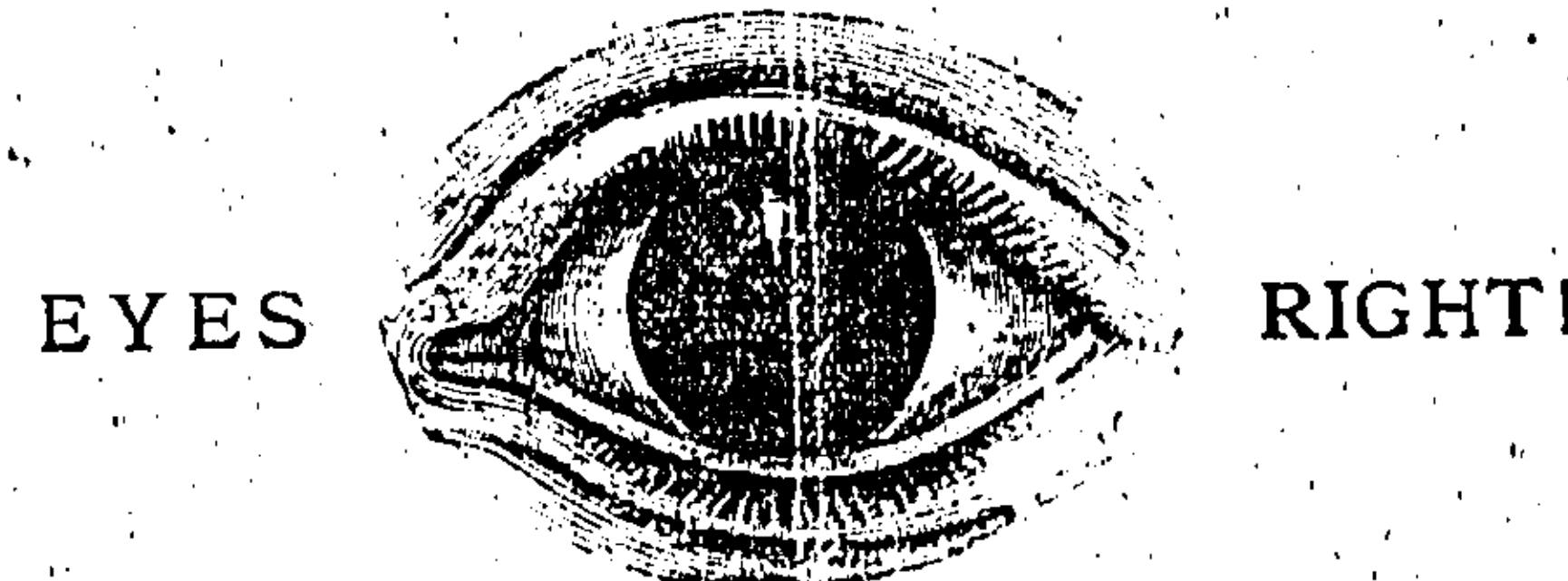
The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. D. C. 4th and 5th Ed.  
 Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

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EYES

RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,  
 8, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.  
 Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,  
 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street. 566, Nanking Road.  
 Hongkong, 27th November, 1905.

## WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-KONGMOON AND KAUKONG LINES.

## S.S. "TAK HING."

SAILS every SUNDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY, AT 7 P.M., for the above Ports. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES ONLY 36 HOURS.

## HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

## S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 54 DAYS.  
 THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUHHING, TAKHING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip ..... \$30  
 These steamers have excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are lighted by Electricity.  
 For further information, apply to—  
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
 AGENTS,  
 WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.  
 HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1905.

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## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE. REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIMAHU	JAVA	Second half May	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	Second half May
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half June	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	Second half June
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	Second half June	JAVA PORTS	Second half June
TJILIWONG	—	—	—	—

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

## THE HEAD AGENCY

OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,  
 YORK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor.  
 Hongkong, 26th May, 1906.

15

KWONG SANG & Co.,  
 No. 70, WELLINGTON STREET.

## FOR SALE.

GENERAL DRAPERS, MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS in Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Silk, Pongee, Grass-cloth, Fancy and Piece Goods, &c.

Latest style of Ladies' Blouses and Gentlemen's Shirts made to order.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1906.

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## THE HONGKONG STUDIO.

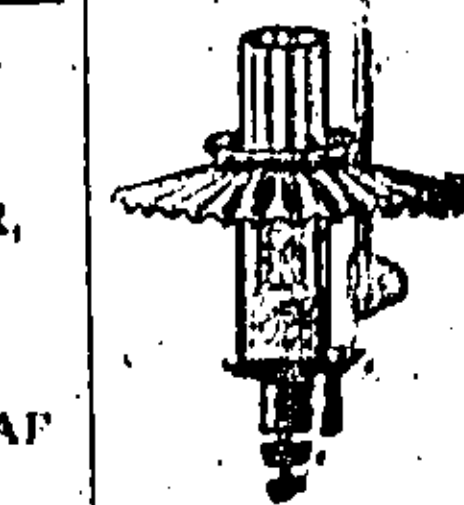
HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,  
 41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
 TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING and COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1903.



WELSBACH'S INDOOR and OUTDOOR 4-LIGHT GAS ARC LAMPS.

Do, BOXED LIGHTS.

Do, HARP LAMPS.

Do, MANTLES, GRIMES, GLOBES.

HADES, &amp;c., &amp;c.

and INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS of all descriptions from best makers.

NAPHTHA of the best kind for GASOLINE LAMPS and GASOLINE ENGINES, kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,

109, Des Vaux Road Central,

Hongkong, 10th April, 1906.

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## Intimations.

Powell's

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS,

Des Vices Road.

JUST

RECEIVED.

LADIES'

BATHING

COSTUMES,

Comfortable,

Durable,

and

Dainty.

BATHING

CAPS,

\$1

EACH.

SPECIAL

NAVY

SERGES

for

BATHING

COSTUMES,

(Guaranteed fast dye)

\$1.25

per yard.

WM. POWELL,  
LTD.,

Alexandra Buildings,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1906.

## Intimations.

K. A. J. OHOTIRMAI & CO.,  
8, D'ARQUILAR STREET.

NEWLY OPENED SILK STORE.

Indian, Chinese and

Japanese

Silk Piece Goods,

Silver Wares,

Rare Embroideries,

Grass Cloths,

&amp;c., &amp;c.,

SUITABLE BOTH FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Ladies' Blouses

AND

Gentlemen's Pyjamas

SUITS SPECIALITY.

Prices exceptionally cheap.

Inspection earnestly solicited.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1906. [530]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 4000 cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1906. [71]

To Let.

TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS at East Point, close to the Water, suitable for the storage of any Cargo.

Floor Area 6,100 square feet each.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
Hongkong, 20th January, 1906. [147]

TO LET.

"HAYTOR," THE PEAK.  
Immediate Possession.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 17th March, 1906. [363]

TO LET.

NO. 15, KNUTSFORD TERRACE,  
KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 30th December, 1905. [74]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAVA, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [73]

TO LET.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS on PRAVA EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 12th May, 1906. [72]

TO LET.

NO. 2, OLD BAILEY.

Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,  
45, Wyndham Street.  
Hongkong, 26th April, 1906. [502]

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has been instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

TUESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1906, at 3 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Victoria, IN ONE LOT.

The VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY registered in the Land Office as SECTION D OF INLAND LOT No. 585 with the Messuage and Buildings thereon, known as No. 11, SEYMOUR ROAD, held under a Crown Lease dated the 14th December, 1850, for a term of 999 years. Proportion of Crown Rent payable \$1.60.

For further particulars, apply to— Messrs. EWRNS, HARSTON &amp; HARDING, Alexandra Buildings, Vendor's Solicitors, or to The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1906. [184]

## BABY, WOULD THAT I WERE YOU!

Little one, in safety nestling  
Near the heart that loves you well!  
Close your eyes in sweet contentment,  
'Neath soft slumber's soothing spell.  
Little one, so warm and tender,  
All your sky is bright and blue;  
You awake to love and kisses:  
Baby, would that I were you!Kisses given first thing in morning,  
Kisses given last thing at night,  
Kisses, praises, looks of wonder—  
Looks that speak of heart's delight;  
Such a flood of love and pleasure,  
Running all your day time through,  
Blest with health and cause for laughter,  
Baby, would that I were you!Little one, so blest and happy,  
Childhood's days are free from care,  
Childhood's thoughts are thoughts of sunshine,  
Bright as rainbows, light as air!  
Little one, so pure and sinless,  
Knowing naught to make you rue,  
Of sin, or dread, or sorrow,  
Baby, would that I were you!

—From "A Wreath of Remembrance," by M. G. W. (Henry Drane, London).

## WOMEN IN THE EAST AND WEST.

Mrs. Flora Annie Steel dilates upon the subject of Marriage, in an article in the *Monthly* which may be read with profit. Marriage she unhesitatingly declares to be the most honourable profession in the world for a woman. And, says she, "it has this advantage: it is a close profession for women. Men cannot refuse to be married. As he was before marriage, tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor, clergyman, apothecary, plough-boy, thief, so he remains after it. He may take the epithet 'married' before his name if he chooses, but marriage can never be to him what it is to the woman; for marriage is the cradle of the race, and woman rocks that cradle." Mrs. Steel will not say that this is the estimate of marriage which obtains in Western society to-day. To the woman in the East—yes! to the woman in the West—no. Mrs. Steel does not believe that her view of marriage is ever put plainly before our young girls. The only point of cleavage is when, about fourteen years of age, out of school hours the girl turns instinctively to love stories and the boy to tales of adventure. Of course, she says, at this period it is quite inevitable that Nature should be awakening in the girl thoughts and desires which are not exactly the same as those in a boy's mind; yet so far as the authorities are aware, no attention is paid to this in the educational process, the young aspirant to womanhood being left to find such guidance as she may in the pages of books "pour la jeune fille"—books in which love is a mysterious, scarcely to be spoken of, divinity where kisses are plentiful and the not impossible result is left out of the equation altogether. Such, she complains is the education for those who if the right man only turns up, will, without one exception, leave other professions gladly to follow the ancient woman's calling of wifehood and motherhood, knowing, nothing of either.

In the West therefore, says Mrs. Steel, the marriageable girl has, as her ideal of woman, a human being of equal rights with herself. Nothing but love will induce her to give up her freedom; without it, marriage is for her no marriage at all. If she is a good girl, according to Mrs. Steel, she will aim high. She had been taught that "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander" and she will tolerate no lower standard of moral than her own in the man she is prepared to love. She may, she often does, live on for years—perhaps for ever—unsatisfied, for she never finds the man whom it will give her personal rapture to marry. But the new house, the new position, the new liberty, run him very close, we are informed. She goes to that house full of high hopes. She goes to marriage, as she would go to the theatre, expecting to be happy, interested and amused. Yet Western law flatly denies this attitude of the Western woman. With her, love is the only real tie; with the law it is the marriage contract that is binding and love may go by the board. She may refuse to be companion, helpmate, friend. She may neglect her husband's house, his children, and play skittles with his money and his reputation. She may even refuse to be the mother of his children, and he has no redress. So long as the contract is unimpaired other grievances count for nothing before the law. Mrs. Steel frankly owns that "this curious antagonism between faith and works" is responsible for much that is unsatisfactory in Western marriages. Lucky it is that pure affection follows on marriage in most normally healthy folk, and contrary to teaching faith and belief the Western marriage assimilates itself to the Eastern one. But it is Mrs. Steel's conviction that the Eastern woman falls far from her ideal of marriage as the Western one rises above it. The Swayamhar, or maiden's choice, she asserts, forms an intrinsic part of the ideal which can scarcely be understood without this public choice—a choice which does not however obtain. The bride seldom sees her future husband till the betrothal, which is as binding as the marriage, is over. This seems cruel from the Western point of view, but not from an Eastern one, for the Eastern woman's ideal of perfect womanhood is different from ours.

No Eastern woman is or imagines herself the superior or even the equal of man. She cannot be so, since the man and the woman together form the perfect human being to whose guardianship is entrusted the immortality of the race. To the Eastern woman marriage is a duty as well as a necessity. Not to marry, as Mrs. Steel puts it, "is wilfully to murder the possibility of life. But to her here is no question of love or monopoly. The sole sanctifier of her union is the resulting child. The real tie between husband and wife lies in their fatherhood and their motherhood." The difference between two brides in this: that whilst the Western bride goes to her husband's house as she would to a theatre, expecting to be interested and amused, the Eastern one goes as a man goes to the cloister—voluntarily self dedicated to duty. Mrs. Steel accurately gauges the situation when she says that for the Eastern bride marriage is no new freedom, but rather a restriction of liberty. There is not even a new house and a new position. Her sole gain is a husband whom she has not chosen, perhaps not even seen, and a mother-in-law who may, for all she knows, be a hard task mistress. Yet Mrs. Steel claims that the Western marriage demands the greater amount of self abrogation, Indian wives as a rule are happy, notwithstanding their training and the fact that personal happiness is not an integral part of marriage. But a change is coming over the spirit of the Indian women's dreams. They are less content to accept a husband they have never seen. Mrs. Steel, however, would caution them against advancing too far in the direction of Western ideals, for to her it is conceivable that if some few Eastern mothers-in-law of the uttermost type were to descend on England with a view to its conversion in a similar manner to the way our unmarried Mission ladies do on India—that is full of their own needs, full of repression born of their own ideal—they would find quite as much, say in London, as which to hold up holy hands of horror, as we do in Calcutta and Bombay.—*Bombay Gazette.*

## Auctions.

E. R.  
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

MONDAY, the 28th May, 1906, at 11 A.M., at ARMY ORDNANCE STORES, Queen's Road East,

THE FOLLOWING

GOVERNMENT STORES at the ARSENAL YARD:— AXLETTRES, BOLTS and NUTS, IRON SAFES or PORTABLE MAGAZINES, WHEELS, COPPER SCALES, VICES, LEATHER STRAPS, OLD BRASS, GUN-METAL, COPPER, WHITE METAL, ZINC, STEEL, CAST, WROUGHT and GALVANIZED IRON, LEATHER, BLANKETS, TENT DUCK, TARNED and PLAIN CANVAS, ROPE, DOOSOOTIE BUNTING, WOOLLEN RAGS, OLD WOOL, IRON DRUMS and CYLINDERS, PAINT KEGS, PACKING CASES, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c. A large quantity of OLD BRASS.

A quantity of Old and Part Worn CLOTHING. Catalogues can be had at the Ordnance Office or from the Auctioneers.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery. All faults and errors of description at purchaser's risk, on the fall of the hammer.

All lots to be cleared within 48 hours.

HUGHES &amp; HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1906. [58]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 29th and 30th May, 1906, at 10 A.M. each day, at H. M. NAVAL YARD,

SUNDRY NAVAL, VICTUALLING, OBSOLETE and CONDEMNED STORES,

Comprising:—

OLD STEEL WIRE ROPE, REFRIGERATING MACHINE, BOAT'S ENGINES and BOILERS, CHAIN CABLE and GEAR, ELECTRIC CABLE, STEEL WIRE HAWSE, OLD BRASS and IRON, RIVETS, LOAM, PAPERSTUFF, CANVAS, PROVISIONS, IMPLEMENTS, CASKS and CASK STIVES, CLOTHING MATERIALS, BLANKETS, OFFICERS' MESS TRAPS and TOBACCO.

Catalogues may be had on application. TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

HUGHES &amp; HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1906. [56]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

MONDAY, the 11th day of June, 1906, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central,

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,

All those PIECES or PARCELS OF GROUND situated at Victoria aforesaid registered in the Land Office respectively as the REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION A OF INLAND LOT No. 505 and the REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 505, together with the Messuages thereon, known as Nos. 54, 56, 58, 60 and 62, Stone Nullah Lane, and Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12, Wanchai Road. Area 3,694 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to— Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES &amp; MASTER, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, or to Messrs. HUGHES &amp; HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1906. [589]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

ON

THURSDAY, the 14th June, 1906, at 11 A.M., at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's premises, Kowloon,

COMPLETE CEMENT FACTORY, originally intended to be put up as the Kwang-shan Cement Factory, but landed in Hongkong on account of the Russo-Japanese War, will be sold, by order of proprietor Mr. Hereditary Honorary Citizen Anatoly Charlampiewitch Tadjikow of Sibirsk.

The Plant of this Cement Factory, which is best fitted out with the latest technical inventions for manufacturing Cement, by the system, consists among others of—

COMBUSTIBLES (Wolf, Magdeburg), MILLING MACHINES (Smidt, Copenhagen), OILING INSTALLATIONS (Atlas Fabr.), ELECTRICAL (Allg. Elec. Comp.), PUMPS, &amp;c. (Orangstein &amp; Koppel), &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

All in all the whole plant is very nearly the same as the Factory Kjekskardorp, near Halmö Sweden.

Specifications of the Machines and accessories as well as any further information may be obtained from—

SIEMSEN &amp; CO., Hamburg &amp; Hongkong, and LAUWER RUBNOFF, in St. Petersburg, Wessili Offrow, 4 Linie, Hans No. 5.

Well as from the Auctioneers, Messrs. HUGHES &amp; HOUGH, Hongkong, 1st May, 1906. [518]

## Intimations.

## THE BRIGHT SIDE

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind: like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the earnestness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Symp of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B. A., M. D., L. R. C. S., Edinburgh—L. R. C. P., London.—Physician Woman's Hospital—Professor University of Bishop's College, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all chemists. [6]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Price of Best Quality AUSTRALIAN BUTTER is REDUCED to 65 Cents per lb. from 10-day.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1906. [590]

## A. CHAZALON &amp; CO.

## JUST UNPACKED.

A NEW Consignment of the following:—

ANCHOVY (Norwegian) in Kegs.  
SALMON BELLIES " "  
SALTED HERRINGS " "  
MACKARELS " "  
GERMAN SAUSAGES in Tin (Assorted).  
" " in Skins.  
" ASPARAGUS.  
" VEGETABLES (Assorted).  
FRENCH FRUITS in SYRUP (Assorted).  
" STUFFED OLIVES.  
" ANCHOVY in OIL (Bouillotte).  
ALSO  
PASCAL'S ASSORTED SWEETS and TOFFERS.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1906. [61]

## SELF CURE NO FICTION!

## MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

## NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION.

A complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, within thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for the cure of the urinary organs, suppurating infections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, eruptions, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic are so popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, loss of appetite, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignores, because so impossible to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 1/6.

In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., Ltd., Hongkong, China and Manila. [6]

## F. BLACKHEAD &amp; CO.,

## SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

## COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS

## AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

## GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG,

## SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

## SOLE AGENTS FOR

## HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE

## COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,

## DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,

## &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

## Sole Agents for

## FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

## and P. &amp; O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &amp;c.

## EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

## ALWAYS IN STOCK

## AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1906. [51]

## Intimations.

THE POPULAR  
SCOTCH  
IS  
"BLACK & WHITE"

JAMES BUCHANAN &amp; CO.

SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.

By Appointment to

H. M. THE KING

and

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS and HOTELS, and to be obtained from the principal Stores. [52]

## TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts) or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents:—

SIEMSEN &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1906. [62]

## THE WINE GROWERS

## SUPPLY CO.



BARRETTO &amp; Co.,

General Agents, Hongkong.

## WHITE WINES.

Graves ..... 87.00 Per Dozen Quarts.

BOTTLED BY

JULES MERMAN &amp; CIE, BORDEAUX.

Graves ..... 87.00 Per Dozen Quarts.

Bauternes ..... 10.00 " "

Chateau d'Arche 20.00 " "

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EMMEL, DESPUJOL FILS &amp; PICQ,

BORDEAUX.

Bordeaux ..... \$14.00 Per Dozen Quarts.

Bauternes ..... 20.00 " "

Chateau Guiraud 29.00 " "

BOTTLED BY

BARRETTO &amp; Co.,

Agents,

Nos. 23 &amp; 24, Bank Buildings,

Queen's Road Central,



## Intimations.



ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.SCOTCH  
WHISKIES.  
GREAT REDUCTION  
IN  
PRICES.From this date the prices of our popular  
brands of SCOTCH WHISKIES will be as  
under:—

A. THORNES BLEND	\$11.00
B. GLENORCHY BLEND (A Fine Soda Whisky)	11.40
C. ABERLOUR-GLENLIVET (A Fine Peaty Flavoured Whisky)	12.50
D. H.K.D. BLEND of the Finest Old Malt Scotch Whiskies	14.00
E. BLEND. The popular Whisky in the Far East	15.00

The above prices are strictly net. The  
discount of five per cent. previously allowed  
on our Whiskies ceases from this date.A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,  
Hongkong, 17th May, 1906.

GREGOR &amp; CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

BEER

PILSENER.

CROWN LABEL.

\$13.00

Per Case of 4 Dozen Quarts.

\$19.50

Per Case of 8 Dozen Pints.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1905

## NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in  
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be  
addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and  
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and  
Address.Ordinary business communications should be addressed  
to The Manager.The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for  
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$50 per annum.

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world is 30 cents per quarter.Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-  
five cents.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1906.

## FRANCE IN SOUTH CHINA.

We are pleased to be able to give prominence to the official denial, which reaches us through the courtesy of M. Liebert, Consul for France in Hongkong, of the accuracy of the report emanating from Peking on the subject of the alleged understanding for the withdrawal of French troops from Lungchow, and not Liuchow as erroneously reported. On the 22nd inst., our correspondent at Shanghai wired the information which had evidently reached the Northern Settlement from the Chinese capital that "it is announced that France has come to an understanding with China with regard to her garrison in South China. She agrees to withdraw her troops from Liuchow [Lungchow] conditionally. French troops will be withdrawn if China allows her, as a *quid pro quo*, the right to construct a railway from Liuchow to Kweilin." This report appeared to M. Liebert, like many of its predecessors which had gained currency during the past twelve months, to have originated from sources not too friendly to French interests in this part of the Chinese Empire. It was quite recently stated in the Press in the North and the report subsequently reproduced in the South that H.E. Liu Shao-nien, Governor of Kwangsi province, had sent a dispatch to the Waiwupu charging the French from Tonkin with promiscuously invading non-treaty towns in Kwangsi and establishing haunts and godowns in them, even going so far as to purchase secretly land from private individuals without the authorisation of the local officials, all of which were in violation of the Chinese treaties with France. The Governor asked the Waiwupu, it was stated, to lodge a strong protest with the French Government and stated that he himself intended to address the French Consul in Kweilin, the provincial capital; at the same time he suggests to the Waiwupu that some arrangement should be come to with the French Government by which a limit must be set to the number of French troops, quartered at present in the treaty port of Lungchow, near the Kwangsi-Tonkin borders. These troops, by the way, the report proceeded to state, were introduced into Kwangsi when the recent insurrection in that province was at its height, two years ago, on the plea that they were necessary for the protection of French trade in that port of Kwangsi, although a brigade of disciplined troops from Hupeh had been sent to Lungchow for that very purpose. This and others are the specimen of the tales which are decidedly inimical to France in South China. Ever watchful of the best interests of his country, M. Liebert, faithful to his charge, cabled the substance of the Shanghai message, of the 22nd inst., to the Governor-General at Hanoi. The categorical reply from M. Beau, which we have the privilege of reproducing textually in our telegram columns, is an emphatic denial of the allegations which we are glad to be the medium of stating have no foundation in fact. The consular representative for France in Hongkong asserted, in an interview with a representative of this journal, that the conduct of political affairs of his country in China was honest and entirely above board, and he welcomed the opportunity to place before the public the exact position of his country in South China. The relations of high French officials with the Chinese authorities are of the most cordial character, and we have the authoritative statement, native reports notwithstanding, that the intercourse of the Taotai of Lungchow and the French authorities in the Indo-Chinese frontier is maintained on a most friendly basis. There is no good reason why so amicable an understanding should not always exist. In the recently published Decennial Report issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs we can glean no fact in the historical epitome for the period prejudicial to the interest of the Republic. We learn that the work of the delimitation of the Kwangsi-Tonkin frontier, which recommenced in 1892, was completed in June, 1894. The French and Chinese officers appointed to make maps of the frontier line from Ping-kuang to the Yunnan border, be-

gan their surveys in January, 1891, and in April of the same year they returned to Lungchow to complete maps, which were signed and exchanged in June. A single disputed point was referred to Peking for settlement. In June, 1894, Colonels Gallieni and Vallieres arrived from Langson, bringing with them a new set of maps of the Kwangsi-Tonkin frontier, embodying the alterations made. These maps, replacing those of June, 1892, were signed and copies exchanged in the Taotai's yamen. No points were left unsettled, and the tedious work of designing the frontier was at last ended. It might be interesting to learn that, on the 18th April, 1900, the Comptoir Francais du Tonkin, the only foreign firm established there, closed its business at Lungchow, having sold about one-half of its goods to a Chinese storekeeper, who has himself opened a branch store at Talung, on the frontier. On the 7th May a French school-master arrived there, and, on the 14th July, opened a French school by order of the Governor-General of Indo-China. The population of the city of Lungchow is about the same as it was ten years ago, i.e., about 20,000 inhabitants. The composition, character, and occupation of the people have not been subject to any material change. The actual number of troops on the frontier is not ascertainable. There are twenty camps, containing, it is said, some 10,000 men. The number of Foreign residents in and about Lungchow on the 31st December, 1901, was eleven in all—ten French and one British.

## THE ORIENTAL TRADE.

No people are more alive to their interests in the immense possibilities of the development of trade with China than are the Americans, who are making every effort to seize the tide at its flood when trade shall resume its normal course as soon as the unsettled condition of the country once again assumes its aspect of business activity, untrammelled by extraneous conditions following the Russia-Japan war. Hence the views expressed by representatives of the mercantile community of the States resident in the East are always worth noting. An American, long resident in Japan, has written to the *New York Post* a discussion of the requisites of Oriental trade. He repeats with the authority of long experience what an American journal says it has often tried to impress upon their merchants and manufacturers. If their trade is to go farther than flour, cotton and petroleum, they must study the manner of manufacturing and packing. The writer of the letter says it is a matter of personal knowledge with him that Americans, when told that goods of a certain grade, packed in a special manner, are required for the Asiatic market, have answered: "We do not pack that way. If buyers want our goods they must take them as we prepare them." When told that they should learn the language of the market they seek, the answer is: "Let them learn English. We have no time to learn their language." These observations have called forth some pertinent comments of a prominent paper in the Pacific coast. The *Call* remarks, in English and German learn enough Chinese and Japanese for the purposes of trade. Therefore the American insurance companies and commercial houses in China and Japan are managed by other than Americans, Europeans who speak the language of the country. To this there is one notable exception. The Standard Oil Company, its Asiatic operations, makes a specialty of employing Americans who speak the language of the market with which it is dealing. It is said that at present the only chance for commercial employment in the East, for the few Americans who are studying Chinese and Japanese in American colleges, is with that company. Even then the students of Japanese, when they arrive, find it necessary, in many cases, to make up for errors in the college instruction. "In teaching both Chinese and Japanese our colleges," our contemporary states, "the literary language alone is deemed worthy of attention. In Japanese the colloquial language is scrupulously avoided and the students taught Sinitic-Japanese, which is of no use in trade, for it is the literary language, or sermons, lectures and addresses and at composition. The substructure of Japanese and Chinese is the colloquial tongue, the language of common intercourse and trade. The literary language is the superstructure. Our college chairs of Oriental languages should teach the practical, colloquial tongue first, and thoroughly; the student may go further if he never chooses to do so. When students have no knowledge of the colloquial tongue go out to the East, they find the literary language of no, or little, assistance in acquiring the colloquial, which alone they use in trade and business. It seems strange that after so many years of contact with the Orient we find ourselves so little prepared with the means of getting the trade

ought to have. If our commerce is to be confined to flour and raw textile fiber, its proportions will never justify our expectations. It does seem as though our two great California universities should supply the men needed in that trade with a working knowledge of the commercial, or colloquial language of China and Japan." In support of its assertions, the *Call* advances the suggestion that direct contact is required for the best conditions of trade, and knowledge of the language is absolutely necessary to make it effective. At present, as American Consuls in the Orient report, the attempts to make trade are by correspondence. They say that while English and German merchants are prompt in response to correspondence, American often make no reply at all, or, as in several cases observed, the reply runs: "We shall be glad to fill any orders you send, but upon our own terms and conditions." As the other party's wishes are ignored in advance, no request comes back for a statement of "our own terms and conditions," and there is no trade. "Under these circumstances," the article from which we quote concludes, "it is not surprising that Japan is getting trade in China that we might have, and that our European rivals are getting trade in both empires that should be ours. If there is a boy in California who wants a profitable career as a merchant in the Orient, let him employ a bright Chinese who can teach him the colloquial Cantonese dialect, which is spoken also by the Koreans. He will have no difficulty in finding a Japanese schoolboy who can teach him the trade language of that country. A vocabulary of a thousand words in each will equip an American for Oriental trade. The time spent will be more profitably employed than in the merely intellectual pleasure of acquiring Greek and Latin. Chinese and Japanese are older tongues than these, and they are not dead languages yet, though they have undergone evolution from their primitive form. If the Pacific Ocean is to become an American lake, we must know the languages spoken and the possibilities of commerce on the Oriental shore of our big pond."

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MRS. Elizabeth Titcher has been appointed headmistress of the Belknap Public School, in place of Mrs. E. A. Bateman, retired.

DURING the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day, nine cases of plague have come to the notice of the Sanitary Board. They all terminated fatally.

THE Water Police charged three hawkers before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with being found on board the steamer *Hong-moh*, yesterday afternoon, without the permission of the master. They were fined \$10 each.

SEVEN coolies were paraded before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy this morning, two being charged with keeping a common gaming house in Tit Hong Lane, and the others with gambling. His Worship fined the two leaders \$75 each, and the remainder \$5 apiece.

LEAVE of absence to the neighbouring countries on private affairs has been granted to the undermentioned officers:—Royal Engineers: Lieut. G. L. Hall, and Lieut. A. B. Ogle, from June to 31st August. R. A. M. C.: Capt. J. T. Johnson, from 27th May, to 15th July.

CHAN Kam, a hawker, was arraigned before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, on a charge of taking *sanshu* on board the steamer *Hong-moh*, yesterday, with the intention of selling the same to the passengers, without first obtaining the captain's consent. A fine of \$37, or six weeks' hard labour was imposed.

## S.S. "M. STRUVE."

## HOPE OF SALVAGE ABANDONED.

On Sunday, April 7th last, it will be remembered that the steamer *M. Struve* while on a voyage to Chinkiang with a cargo of sugar struck a rock near Ockseu Island—midway between Amoy and Foochow—and became a wreck. Captain Owen Wilks, who took passage on board the s.s. *Hatching* for Amoy and chartered a special launch at that port to reach the vessel in order to inspect her with a view to salvage, returned to the Colony a day or two ago with his report as to the condition of the vessel. A *Hongkong Telegraph* representative called on Captain Wilks this afternoon, and was informed that the chance of saving the vessel was gone. The Chinese pirates in the vicinity of Ockseu Island had boarded the *M. Struve* and had practically stolen the ship, the bulk of the vessel only is all that was left by them.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

We are in receipt from Mr. Amos P. Wilder, U.S. Consul-General, of the following telegrams which he received yesterday afternoon and to-day, respectively:—

"Manila Observatory, 3 o'clock p.m. 'Typhoon moving to San Bernardino Strait.'"

"Typhoon close to and approaching Luzon near parallel 15 moving to NW. at present."

## THE CASE OF SECOND OFFICER GOTSCHKE.

## APPLICATION FOR RE-HEARING ADJOURNED.

Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Mr. John Hastings' office, again appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy this morning, representing Herman Gotschke, second officer on board s.s. *Lyeemoon*, who was recently committed to gaol for assaulting a policeman in Ship Street, and who was refused a re-hearing of the case yesterday, and renewed his application for a re-hearing of the case. Mr. Dixon said that when he asked for a re-hearing of the case yesterday it was under section 95 of the Magistrates' Ordinance, which reads as follows:—"(1) It shall be lawful for a Magistrate, on such grounds as he may, in his discretion, deem sufficient, to review his decision or adjudication within seven clear days from the date thereof, (unless in the meantime an application has been made to state and sign a case under section 98 and such application is not withdrawn) and, on such review, to re-open and re-hear the case wholly or in part, and to take fresh evidence and to reverse, vary, or confirm the previous decision or adjudication." It was his intention now of renewing his application under section 103 of the same Ordinance, which reads:—"Within seven clear days after the hearing and determination by a Magistrate of any complaint, information, charge, or other proceeding, which he has power to determine in a summary way by any law now or hereafter to be in force in the Colony, either party thereto or any person aggrieved thereby who desires to question any conviction, order, determination, or other proceeding as aforesaid on the ground that it is erroneous in point of fact, may apply to the Magistrate for leave to appeal to the Full Court by way of a re-hearing, and, if such leave is granted, the Magistrate's Clerk shall, subject to the provisions of section 106, deliver to the appellant a certificate to that effect, and shall forward the original depositions in the case to the Registrar, or, if the party or persons desiring to appeal consents thereto, the Magistrate may order the case to be re-heard before him."

His Worship said that he was not aware of this section, and the question now was whether he ought to grant leave to appeal at all.

Mr. Dixon said he would turn over to section 107, and read as follows:—"If the Magistrate is of opinion that the application to state or amend a case or for leave to appeal on a question of fact is merely frivolous, but not otherwise, he may refuse to state or amend a case or to grant a certificate for leave to appeal, and shall, on the request of the party or person applying therefor, sign and deliver to him a certificate of such refusal and order the case to be re-heard before him."

It would be a saving of expense and time if his Worship would grant a re-hearing of the case. He would ask his Worship to exercise his discretion in the matter, as his client at the time of his trial, had no chance to call evidence.

His Worship—Suppose I adjourn your application, would that prejudice you?

Mr. Dixon—No, your Worship. It all depends now on the doctor's evidence, whom I am going to call, to see whether the case will go on.

His Worship—Yes.

Mr. Dixon—Will you let the man out on bail, your Worship? The man was released on bail of \$1,000, and we are quite prepared to put up a substantial amount.

His Worship—I am not prepared to exercise my discretion in this matter.

Mr. Dixon—Well, then, your Worship, will you make an order that he shall be taken off hard labour?

His Worship—Yes, I will do that. Suppose I go and see the Superintendent of the Gaol in the matter?

Mr. Dixon—That will do, your Worship.

His Worship left the Court, and after an interval returned and announced that, as soon as an appeal is made, and notice to that effect is given to the prison authorities, the prisoner is taken off hard labour. In this case the prisoner will be exempt from hard labour.

The application for the re-hearing was adjourned until Tuesday morning next.

## THE RECENT CUSTOMS APPOINTMENTS.

It is stated in Peking that owing to the misapprehension of the Ministers of the various Powers in Peking as to the real reason of the recent appointment to the Customs the Waiwupu has instructed the Chinese Ministers accredited to the various governments of Europe and America to call upon the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, explaining the steps taken by the Chinese Government in the matter. That is to say that the appointments were made to simplify matters brought about by the resignation of Sir Robert Hart while at the same time the *status quo* relating to the machinery of the Customs service will continue to be observed.

—N. C. D. News.

## THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 25th at 11.50 a.m. The barometer has fallen generally, particularly over N. China, Japan and Luzon.

The fall in Luzon is due to a typhoon, which appears to be approaching Central Luzon and to be moving NW.

In China it is caused by a depression which is apparently moving Eastwards to the N. of the Yangtze.

Pressure is highest over Central Japan. Moderate SE. winds are indicated in the Formosa Channel and along the Northern shores of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Moderate SE. winds; showery to fair.

A BADGE sold for the sum of 18. or 25. 6d., which exports the buyer from being asked to purchase goods or take in raffles or entertainments, is a novelty for bazars, which comes from Vienna, where it has proved a big financial success.

## [Official].

## FRANCE AND SOUTH CHINA.

## A CHINESE CANARD.

## OFFICIAL FRENCH DENIAL.

[From Governor-General, Indo-China, Hanoi, to Consul for France, Hongkong].

May 25, 1906.

Please contradict flatly information *Hongkong Telegraph* concerning supposed consent by France for withdrawing French troops said to be stationed in the region of Lungchow.

Not only have we never had any military forces beyond our frontiers of Indo-China, but our intercourse with the Taotai of Lungchow is excellent.

The policing of both sides of the borders between Tonkin and China goes on in the most friendly conditions by Chinese forces on one side and Franco-Annamites on the other.

Besides our military territories on our side of the frontier have recently been transferred to the Civil Administration.

(Signed), BEAU.

## [Reuters].

## Germany.

London, 24th May.

Baron Tschirschky, Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Reichstag, said that the Government have strong grounds for assuming that German interests would not be affected by any eventual Anglo-Russian understanding in reference to Asia.

Referring to the Triple Alliance, he said that the three Governments stood on as firm a basis as ever.

The Triple Alliance had recently received the most explicit assurances from Italy to that effect.

The talk about the weakening of Austro-German relations was equally silly.

The Emperor's visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph was in nowise a demonstration against Great Britain or Italy, as there was no cause for such a demonstration.

## The German Burgomasters in England.

The warm speeches of British statesmen, during the visit of the Burgomasters, are heartily reciprocated by the German Government and by wide circles of the people.

## Russia.

An official communication from St. Petersburg says that, in view of the continuance of political assassinations and the consequent public excitement, a full amnesty and the revision or abrogation of exceptional laws is impossible.

Later.

## Cambridge University and the Chinese Commissioners.

Cambridge University has conferred honorary degrees on the Chinese Commissioners now in England.

## England and Russia.

Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons said that no agreement exists with Russia, but that there was an increasing tendency between England and Russia to deal in a friendly spirit with questions as they arise, and that this spirit had more than once lately led to co-operation between the two Powers.

He would be glad to encourage this tendency, which will naturally result in a progressive settlement of questions wherein both are interested, and the strengthening of their friendly relations.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

## MAILS DUE.

French (*Océanien*) 28th inst.Indian (*Arratoon*) 30th inst.English (*Arctida*) 30th inst., 10 a.m.American (*China*) 3rd prox.Indian (*Kutang*) 4th prox.German (*Prinz Waldemar*) 5th prox.

The P. & A. s.s. *Argonia* left Moji on 25th inst., a.m., and will be due to arrive at this port on 30th inst.

The N. Y. K. European Line s.s. *Iyo Maru* left Singapore for this port on 25th inst., and is expected here on 1st prox.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prinz Sigismund*, which left here on 2nd inst., arrived at Sydney on 24th inst., at 10 p.m.

The N. Y. K. European Line s.s. *Sanuki Maru* left Shanghai for this port on 25th inst., and is expected here on 28th inst.

The Apar Co.'s s.s. *Arratoon* Apar from Calcutta left Singapore in the forenoon, yesterday, and may be expected here on 30th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Arctida* left Singapore for this port on 25th inst., at 5 p.m., with the outward English Mails, and is due here on 30th inst., at 10 a.m.



## TELEGRAM.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

## LEASE OF PULO LAUT.

## "TIMES'S" REPORT AFFIRMED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Singapore, 25th May.  
4.05 p.m.

Notwithstanding the contradiction in the House of Commons, it is certain that Germans have acquired a lease of the port of Pulo Laut.

It is intended that the port should be used as a naval station.

## DANGER TO NAVIGATION.

It has been reported by the master of the British steamer *Taming* that on the 23rd instant he was compelled to abandon the bulk *Marindugue* while towing her from Manila to this port. The derelict is an old steamer, 140 feet in length, floating high and having two masts and a funnel. Position when abandoned—Lat. 16° 25' N., Long. 118° 45' E.

## HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

Notice is given in the *Gazette* that sealed tenders will be received at the Colonial Secretary's office, till noon on Friday, the 31st day of August next, for the purchase of the privileges known as the Opium Farm established under the Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1891, as amended by the Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1904, that is to say, the sole privilege of preparing opium and of selling, within the Colony, (including the New Territories), opium so prepared, inclusive of the privilege of collecting dross and of preparing and dealing in dross opium, for three years from the 1st of March, 1907.

## CONDITIONS OF TENDERING.

No tender will be received unless the tenderer produces a receipt from the Treasurer for—

(i.) A deposit of \$30,000, or of title deeds, or other approved securities to a like amount, and  
(ii.) An agreement, to be executed by him on a form provided by the Treasurer, to the effect that, if he should decline to accept a grant of the Farm on the terms of the tender sent in by him or fail to give the prescribed security for such grant, such deposit or securities shall be forfeited to the Crown.

Such deposit must be completed not later than noon on the 30th day of August, 1906. All deposits will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

The tender must state the monthly sum offered for the Farm as rent.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

The successful tenderer shall before the 1st day of January, 1907, deposit with the Treasurer approved security, either money or title deeds, to the value of three months' rent of the Farm for the due performance of the conditions on which the privilege is granted and of the stipulations or agreement in respect thereof, and the security previously deposited with the Treasurer on the tender being received will be retained until such successful tenderer shall have deposited such security. Particulars of the security offered must be submitted to the Treasurer before the 1st day of November, 1906, for the approval of the Government, and the security shall be in such form as the Treasurer may require. Title deeds of land in any British territory may be submitted for approval.

During the continuance of the privileges the successful tenderer shall be entitled to the use of a trade mark to be approved by the Governor in Council on all opium prepared by him.

## STORMY WEATHER IN KWANGSI.

A Wuchow, Ku, correspondent, writing under date the 4th inst., to the *N. C. D. News*, states that the city and vicinity have suffered considerably from recent hailstorms, accompanied by boisterous weather, thunder and lightning. Kweilin, capital of the province, has suffered even worse, electric storms and severe downpours of rain being the rule for over a fortnight, commencing from the 13th of April to the end of the month. The condition of the country people is most pitiable, and unless relief be promptly given it is feared that a repetition of the condition of two years ago will result.

## RIVAL INTERESTS IN TIBET.

The Vice-Imperial Resident of Lhasa, whose headquarters are at Hsining, in Kansu province, has reported to the Viceroy that the Russian officials on the Mongolian frontiers having signified their intention to send a military officer with forty Cossacks to act as an escort for the Dalai Lama when he leaves Hsining for Lhasa, the British authorities in India have now stated their intention to send a similar force to the Kansu-Tibet borders to receive the Buddhist Pontiff when he enters Tibet, and escort him to Lhasa. The Viceroy, accordingly, is urged by the Vice-Imperial Resident to ask the British and Russian Governments to abstain from sending the escorts in question, as the Dalai Lama will be safe enough from harm under the protection of the Chinese guards which will be furnished him in deference to his high position. At the same time, says the *N. C. D. News*, the Emperor is asked to issue a peremptory Rescript commanding the Dalai Lama to delay no longer his return to Lhasa under pain of severe Imperial displeasure.

## FATHER GAPON.

## SENSATIONAL REPORT OF HIS MURDER.

HANGED BY REVOLUTIONISTS AS A POLICE SPY.

"The Morning Leader" published yesterday (April 23) a report from its Berlin correspondent that Father Gapon, the leader of the strikers on "Valdimir's Day" in St. Petersburg, had disappeared. The first post brought us a long letter from one of our correspondents in Russia announcing that the reason for Father Gapon's being lost sight of was that he had been hanged on 10 April by his former supporters, and that not even the Russian police had any inkling of his death.

A more cold-blooded murder than that described by our correspondent it is impossible to imagine. According to him, the revolutionary priest was butchered by four labourers because he was believed to be a spy in the pay of the Russian Government.

## ACHIEVED FAME IN A DAY.

Father Gapon became famous in a day. Curiously enough, it was the very day that Louise Michel, that other leader of men to the mouths of the rifles of the soldiery, was carried to her grave in Paris.

On that 22 Jan., 1905, the streets of St. Petersburg ran with the blood of the starving. Pulitoff work people, who, led by Father Gapon and Father Sergius, were shot down like dogs at the Narva Gate. Father Sergius was killed on the spot; Father Gapon, bearing the cross and the ark, received a bullet wound in the chest and was taken to the Olafsky Hospital.

It was he who organised the heart-rending petition to the "Little Father," and led the people in their endeavour to present it in person to the Tsar on that fatal Sunday. He announced the peaceful visit of the masses in these words:

"I fear the Ministers have not told you the full truth about the situation."

The whole people trusting in you has resolved to appear at the Winter Palace at two o'clock in the afternoon in order to inform you of its needs."

If, vacillating, you do not appear before the people, then you tear the moral bonds between you and the people."

Appear to-morrow before your people and receive our address of devotion in a courageous spirit."

I and the representatives of labour, and my brave working men comrades, guarantee the inevitability of your person."

History's marginal note on this is: 2,000 killed and 5,000 wounded.

## "YOU, THEIR ASSASSIN!"

Father Gapon escaped from the hospital, and travelled Europe, visiting London in his journeyings.

From Paris the priest again wrote to the Tsar:

"Full of simple faith in you, as the father of your people, I marched towards you peacefully, accompanied by the children of your people, as you must know—as you do know. The innocent blood of working men, of their wives and their children, of tender age, will henceforth and for ever separate you, their assassin, and the Russian people. Never will the moral tie between you and the people be renewed."

Bombs, dynamite, collective and individual terrorism, and popular insurrection await the assassins of the people which has been despoiled of its rights. I tell you this, and so it shall be. Waves of blood, such as perhaps have nowhere else been seen, will be poured out on account of you."

Eventually Father Gapon returned to Russia. Stranger tales of his gambling at Monte Carlo were associated with the name. He became the man of mystery.

## BOGUS REVOLUTIONARIES.

"Some few years back," writes our correspondent, "the Russian police had a brilliant idea: they determined to start a revolutionary movement of their own amongst the workers in Moscow. Their leaders were to be police disguised as revolutionaries, and various strikes were to be organized in order to inspire the workmen with the sincerity of their mission. By this means they hoped to weaken the real party of revolution and to paralyse its action should matters come to a crisis. All went well at first, but the genuine revolutionists soon found out what was going on, and many of them joined the police-made organisation and carried on their propaganda under the aegis of the police themselves."

"The organisation was extended to St. Petersburg, and amongst those who joined it was a certain Father Gapon. It is pretty certain that at this time he had no connection whatever with the police, but was genuinely inspired with revolutionary ideas. . . . Gapon was an adventurer, the keynote of his revolutionary fervour was vanity and a love of theatrical display. The cause of his comparative success was a gift of oratory and the power of hypnotising others by the mere force of expression, and he soon became a power among the workmen in the St. Petersburg organisation. Fortunately for him the organisation was under the protection of the police, and so he was allowed to say just what he pleased."

"Then came the famous march to the Winter Palace. . . . After his disillusionment as to what might be expected from the Tsar, Gapon still remained a genuine revolutionist for a time. He escaped to the West. The story of his adventures, as reported in the papers, is probably as mythical as the adventures of De Rougemont."

## DISILLUSIONMENT.

"Once out of Russia, he came in contact for the first time with the leaders of the revolution who were ready to welcome him. He was disappointed in the men they met. He was full of wild schemes which were impossible to put into practice, and the coldness with which his impractical proposals were received wounded his vanity."

"It is not quite certain when he began to hold communications with the police, but an understanding of some sort had probably been arrived at before his recent return to Russia. The revolutionists were not long in finding out Gapon's new role, and, thinking him too contemptible for violent treatment, they decided to render him useless for a time by making him harmless to themselves by forcing him to sign a confession for publication."

"But he was still looked upon by many of the working classes as a popular hero, and it was necessary to convince them of the priest's duplicity. He had, it is alleged, attempted to bribe a revolutionary to do some work of espionage. It was therefore arranged that this man and Gapon should meet, and that four labourers should be in hiding in the next room to overhear what passed, and judge for themselves."

## BETRAYED BETRAYED.

"When Father Gapon had sufficiently committed himself he was told that all would be published."

"Who will believe you?" he laughed. "I shall not need to deny it."

"Then I must call witnesses," said the man, springing up and throwing open the door and showing the four men who had been listening. "The watched priest saw in the faces of the workmen not merely judgment—but death. For when the door was thrown open, the men, who could no longer contain their anger, buried themselves upon the priest, who was soon

dangling from the ceiling, where he may still be hanging to this moment, as up to the time of writing (17 A.M.) the police still believe their emissary to be alive."

## CHEMIST AND PHILOSOPHER.

MONS. PIERRE CURIE AND HIS WORK.

There are occasions when the Fates seem to have decreed that great disasters should befall us—when everything that ought not to happen happens, and almost simultaneously. The chance or probability of such coincidences, as nowadays we should call them, is extremely small for any particular time. But it is likewise highly probable that they should sometimes occur. And during the past week or so great calamities have befallen humanity."

The melancholy death of Pierre Curie is not the least grave in its magnitude and consequences, amongst the other events of that fateful and unhappy week. It leaves behind it a gloom, a personal gloom, for a loss which all who have not hearts of stone must feel and mourn. Great as his achievements were, the promise of still greater work remained, whilst the fascination of his great personality, and its sudden and tragic disappearance from the scene of life, reminds us, indeed, once more of "what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue."

## THE WORKSHOP.

It is but two years ago since I visited the laboratory where the greatest discovery of our time was evolved. I found Mme. Sklodowska Curie at work. The professor was; if I remember rightly, lecturing at the Sorbonne or elsewhere. M. Henri Becquerel was amongst the visitors. I had the privilege of witnessing some interesting experiments which she was engaged in at the time. They were chiefly on the phosphorescence produced by the emanation from radium. But, unfortunately, the demonstration was cut short by accident to a water-pipe, which nearly flooded the whole place, and we were obliged to retire to tea in some other portion of the building. Time did not permit me to return after our repast."

Not long afterwards M. Curie paid a visit to this country, no doubt at great personal inconvenience and expense, for the purpose of delivering a lecture in Albemarle-st.

Great must have been the consternation produced when M. Curie demonstrated what appeared to be a direct contradiction of the Second Law of Thermodynamics: that radium remained at its own accord, at a higher temperature than surrounding objects: that the law of conservation of energy seemed to be at fault. But greater still must have been the satisfaction when the explanation was forthcoming as a direct consequence of the disintegration of the atom. The chemists of the more orthodox type must have been annoyed at the discovery; and they do not appear to have recovered from the shock yet."

## SAVED FROM HIS FRIENDS.

Of M. Curie himself, in his position as a man of science and a philosopher, for he was something of that, too, I am not sure that I can tell to very much. For he was one of the most modest and retiring of men, and few had the privilege of much more than his casual acquaintance. The time at his disposal, as it has proved too short indeed, was much too valuable to be thrown away on the "vain transient splendors" of social functions, or for their amusement when a man has done something, if it is interesting there is a general conspiracy on the part of everybody, particularly of society, to prevent him from doing anything like it again. Curie kept his head cool. It may be that his long estrangement to the world of wealth soured his temper towards it. For it is no secret that since the time of Fourcroy a savant has seldom, if ever, had to sacrifice so much to achieve his end, seldom, if ever, has had to encounter if not active opposition, what was perhaps, worse—inactive, apathetic indifference."

In the case of his compatriot Fourcroy, the most illustrious pupil of Lavoisier, the reason has been ascertained by the impartial historian. His brilliant career still forms one of the most dismal pages in the history of France. The most accomplished and eloquent lecturer of his time, he was for years debarré from that academic recognition for which he was pre-eminently qualified amongst his fellows. In an age of chivalry, when to be unchivalrous was to lose the esteem of civilized men, those days to be civilised was to be a gentleman—he was the victim of unscrupulous wire-pullers and intrigues, who helped in every way to keep him out of that for which he was in every way best fitted."

## SOMETHING GREATER YET.

It was not until he had started the world with, perhaps, the greatest discovery of all time that M. Curie received even scanty recognition. And some of these he refused, not proudly, but nobly, as, for instance, the Legion of Honour, on the ground that some others who deserved it had not yet been offered it. Chief amongst them was his own father. In these respects he reminds us somewhat of Herbert Spencer in our own country."

He looked, and doubtless was, extremely absent-minded; and it is not unlikely that the unfortunate accident might have been avoided or mitigated but for it. As a contemporary recalls a similar and befall the Breton poet Quélenn, who was crushed to death by an automobile. These incidents are amongst the unlikely, which do happen now and then. One of the finest intellects of our time has been crushed by an iron wheel as by the iron hand of destiny."

Mme. Sklodowska, who was the partner of his life, in his later discoveries has done much, if not, perhaps, the greatest discovery of all time. But deeper sympathies are with her in her great bereavement. For we feel that to her, not less than to the world, the loss is more nearly irreparable."

It is rumoured that M. Curie had just discovered a new substance still more remarkable than radium. And it is possible that the long-sought-for impurity, which, as is supposed by some authorities, renders all matter radioactive, was about to be isolated. Is it to be wondered at, if, even in crossing so crowded a thoroughfare as that which he met his doom, his thoughts should have been in the clouds; as, alas! indeed, too grimly, like the clouds, they have vanished, and he with them, to prove the futility of all our aims?—J. Butler Burke in *Morning Leader*.

## COMMERCIAL.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. & K. Kadorie and Co. write on the 25th inst.—"Since our last issue the market continues to remain inactive and apart from a substantial rise in Perak Sugars in the North and a further drop in Hongkong and Shanghai Banks there is but little variation in rates. Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks after offering at \$350 moving to \$340, and the National Bank after dropping to \$340 closing quiet at this rate. Nationals are steady at \$38. Marine Insurances—Cantons can probably be obtained at quotation. Unions continue in demand at \$800. North China are firm at

Tic 874. There is nothing to report in Vantage.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires have hardened owing to a slight demand having set in for shares at \$205. China Fires are quiet without business at \$36.

Shipping.—China and Manilla have been at \$22 closing steady at this rate. Douglas Steamships are firm at \$40. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are offering at \$25. There are sellers of Indos at \$20. Shanghai Tugs continue in request at the slightly improved rate of Tis. 62 and Tis. 51 (preference shares). Taku Tugs are in firm demand at Tis. 41. Star Ferries are quoted at \$33 and \$34 for the old and new shares respectively.

Refineries.—China Sugars have depreciated 10¢ and can probably be had at this rate. Perak Sugars have experienced a sharp and substantial rise after changing hands at advancing rates between Tis. 90 and Tis. 110, closing quiet with sellers at the latter rate.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings are easier at Tis. 10. There is no alteration in Raubs and Orientals remain fixed at G. 34.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have declined to \$161. Kowloon Wharfs are also weaker and are down to \$103. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. (late S. C. Farham, Boyd and Co., Ltd.) have been placed at Tis. 115. Hongkong Wharfs are slightly firmer and have been taken off the market at Tis. 226.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have not maintained their position and are a shade easier at \$119. Shanghai Lands are procurable at Tis. 119. Hongkong Hotels have been dealt in at \$150 closing steady. Both Kowloon Lands and West Points are unchanged. Humphreys' Estates are obtainable at \$14.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have advanced to Tis. 74 after sales at Tis. 73. Hongkong Cottons are without business at \$15. Lau Kung Mows are inquired for at Tis. 72. Soey Chees have receded and have sellers at Tis. 325.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have weakened and can be got at \$20. China Light and Powers are still in favour and sales have been effected at \$104. China Providents are steady at \$9. Dairy Farms are quoted at \$16. Hongkong Electrics have been booked at \$151. Ices are wanted at \$240. Langkats have again reacted to Tis. 242 after sales at Tis. 245. There are buyers of Watsons at \$13 and Wm. Powells are quoted at \$101.

## Today's Advertisements.

## NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Opened a Branch SALES-ROOM at No. 12, ROBINSON ROAD, KOWLOON. An inspection is respectfully solicited.

Hongkong Office: No. 2, Zealand Street.  
Hongkong, 26th May, 1906. [595]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON AND COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and elsewhere as Merchants, have, on the 26th day of April, 1906, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:

1. The representation of three Chinese ladies each of whom is depicted sitting in a punt holding a Chinese oar. At the back of the picture is also a punt with two children sitting in it each of whom is holding an oar. The water in which the punts are floating is full of water lilies. A willow tree is depicted growing and spreading its foliage over the pond. On the left hand side are three Chinese characters 孫蓮圖 reading Tsui Lin To meaning "The picture of gathering water lilies." At the top of the label are four Chinese characters 仁記洋行 reading Yan Kee Yeung Hong being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom are the initials "G. L. & Co."

2. The representation or illustration of two Chinese boys; one of the boys is depicted standing in a fighting attitude and the other is depicted supporting himself on his hands while his feet are raised in the air on the ground is a Chinese sword, a Chinese spear and a pole on the right hand side is a tree. At the top of the label are four Chinese characters 兩童舞力 reading "Leung Tung Mo Lik" meaning "Two boys exercising strength." At the bottom of the label are four other Chinese characters 仁記洋行 reading Yan Kee Yeung Hong being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co.

3. The representation or illustration of a fairy with two female attendants standing on each side of her. The one standing on her right hand side is holding a wand and the other is holding a big fan. On the right hand side of the mark are the Chinese characters 仁記洋行 reading Yan Kee Yeung Hong being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co.

4. The representation of an elephant which is being ridden by a man carrying a long spear to which is attached a banner. On the left of the Trade Mark there is depicted the representation of the sun upon which are the Chinese characters 仁記洋行 reading Yan Kee Yeung Hong being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co. At the top of the label are the Chinese characters 大造乾坤 reading Tai Tso Kin Kwan meaning "The Great Architects for the formation of heaven and earth." At the bottom of the label are the initials "G. L. & Co."

5. The representation or illustration of an old Chinaman standing in a field with folded arms and clasping a long staff. Beside him is a large broken egg from out of which six Chinese children are depicted as emerging. Above which are written four Chinese characters 仁記洋行

## Today's Advertisements.

reading Yan Kee Yeung Hong being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and below which are the initials "G. L. & Co."

6. The representation or illustration of a beautiful Chinese young woman sitting in front of a window and holding a book in her right hand. A parrot is depicted standing on and is chained to a stand which is hanging under the window facing the girl. Above which are written four Chinese characters 仁記洋行 reading Yan Kee Yeung Hong being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and below which are the initials "G. L. & Co."

7. The representation or illustration of part of a Chinese pavilion or balcony in which are depicted two Chinese ladies one sitting and the other standing. The latter is pointing to a Chinese man who is depicted standing in a garden holding in his left hand a flute. Above which and in the border surrounding the mark are written ten Chinese characters 仁記洋行 reading Yan Kee Yeung Hong being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and the Chinese characters 品韻圖 reading "Pun Sui To" meaning "The picture of criticising the music of the flute," and below which are the initials "G. L. & Co."

8. The representation or illustration of three cash, the edges of which overlap each other. In the centre hole of each cash is depicted the face of a Chinese boy. The three cash together are supported by a Chinese boy. On the three said cash are written the Chinese characters 年年發財 reading Nin Nin Fat Tsoi meaning "Making profit every year." Above which are four Chinese characters 財源流通 reading Tsai Un Lau Tung meaning "The money sources in circulation" and below which are the initials "G. L. & Co." On the right hand side are four other Chinese characters 仁記洋行 reading Yan Kee Yeung Hong being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co.

9. The representation or illustration of a Chinese girl standing on the embankment of a river and leaning against the trunk of a willow tree. She is holding in each of her hands a cock; on the right hand side at the top corner are the Chinese characters 美人計 reading Mi Yan Kai meaning "The scheme of a beautiful woman." At the top of the label are the Chinese characters 仁記洋行 reading Yan Kee Yeung Hong being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom of the label are the initials "G. L. & Co."

in the name of Messrs. GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO., who claim to be the proprietors thereof. The Trade Mark No. 1 has been used by the applicants since the month of September, 1903.

The Trade Mark No. 2 has been used by the applicants since the month of October, 1903. The Trade Marks Nos. 3 and 4 have been used by the applicants since the month of July, 1904.

The Trade Mark No. 5 has been used by the applicants since the month of September, 1905.

The Trade Marks Nos. 6 and 7 have been used by the applicants since the month of October, 1905.

The Trade Mark No. 8 has been used by the applicants since the month of November, 1905.

The Trade Mark No. 9 is intended to be used by the applicants forthwith. The Trade Marks Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 have been used and the Trade Mark No. 9 is intended to be used by the applicants in respect of the following goods:—

COTTON PIECE GOODS OF ALL KINDS IN CLASS 24.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the office of the Undersigned. Dated the 26th day of May, 1906.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Solicitors for the Applicants,  
8, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong.

[594]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

TUESDAY,

the 29th May, 1906, at 11.30 A.M., at his

Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

35 Cases "LEON CHANDON" CHAMPAGNE.

200 "COGNAC.

30 "GIN.

3 "LLAMA SHIRTINGS.

4 "JAPANESE LANTERNS.

5 "UMBRELLA FRAMES.

60 "CEYLON TEA.

AND

A Quantity of other Goods.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. F. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1906. [597]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

FRIDAY,

the 1st June, 1906, at 11.30 A.M., at his

Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

1 APOLLO PIANO PLAYER.

1 COTTAGE PIANO, by Arthur Allison.

1 Do. by Dornier.

1 Do. by W. Robinson & Co.

(All in good excellent condition.)

ALSO

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On view from Thursday, the 31st May.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. F. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1906. [598]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

SATURDAY,

the 2nd June, 1906, commencing at 2.45 P



## Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.  
JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.  
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA  
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

## EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AJAX"	29th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MEMNON"	7th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	14th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	14th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCLUS"	14th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PING SUEY"	21st "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ORESTES"	28th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	5th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ASTYANAX"	5th "

The S.S. "AJAX" left Singapore on the morning of the 24th instant, and is due here on the 29th.

## HOMEWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"JASON"	5th June.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	19th "
GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"AJAX"	20th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"PROMETHEUS"	3rd July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"PATROCLUS"	17th "
GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"PING SUEY"	20th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"ASTYANAX"	31st "

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH  
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.  
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL  
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

## EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"STENTOR"	10th June.
	"OANFA"	7th July.

## WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"KEEMUN"	14th June.
	"TEUCER"	13th July.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1906

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"TAMING"	29th May.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	30th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAR- WIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK- TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TAINAN"	30th "

\* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1906



## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers  
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric  
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.  
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of  
Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 2nd June, at Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	"	SATURDAY, 9th June, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1906.



## HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC  
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.  
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship "ANGLO SAXON".....Beginning of July.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1906.

## Insurance.

**NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.**  
THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept FIRE, THUNDER, LIGHTNING AND CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and they are warned against paying more than 10 CENTS (10 CENTS) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,  
*Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.*  
Hongkong, 20th September, 1905.

## Shipping—Steamers.

FOR VLADIVOSTOCK.  
THE Steamship  
"ORANGE BRANCH,"  
3,455 Tons,  
will be despatched for VLADIVOSTOCK  
about the 2nd June.  
To be followed by  
S.S. "VINE BRANCH," 3,442 Tons.  
For Freight, etc., apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 12th May, 1906. [480]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.  
FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.  
THE Steamship  
"BENMOHR."  
Captain Webster, will be despatched as above,  
on or about 4th June.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1906. [554]

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.  
S.S. "WING OHAI,"  
Captain T. AUSTIN, R.M.R.  
This Steamer departs from Hongkong on  
Week Days, at 7.30 A.M. and on Sundays  
at 8 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week  
Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M.,  
if tide permits.  
FARES:—Week Days, 1st Class, including  
Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket,  
\$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.  
On and after Sunday, 20th inst., inclu-  
sive, every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the  
following rates:—1st and 2nd Class, Single, \$2;  
Return, \$3; 1st Class, Single with Cabin, \$3;  
Return, \$5; 3rd Class, Single, 50 cents; Re-  
turn, 80 cents.  
All Meals can be supplied on Board at \$1  
each Meal.  
First Class Passengers, who do not care to  
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed  
to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-  
duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should  
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to  
the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given  
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be  
available for the following day.  
The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.  
The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the  
Western end of Wing Lok Street.  
S'AM WANG CO.  
Hongkong, 10th May, 1906 [17]

STEAM TO CANTON.  
THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers  
Tons Captain  
"KWONG CHOW" 1,309 T. R. MEAD  
"KWONG TUNG" 1,338 T. R. RAMSEY.  
Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every  
evening (Saturday excepted).  
Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30  
o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).  
These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled  
Accommodation for First Class Passengers and  
are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans  
in First Class Cabins.  
Passage Fare—Single Journey...\$4  
Meals...\$1 each.  
ALSO  
Excursions to MACAO every SATURDAY  
at 6 P.M., and every SUNDAY at 8.30 A.M.,  
returning on SUNDAY at 10 A.M. and 6.30  
P.M.  
FARES:—1st Class single \$1 with cabin \$3.00,  
return \$3 " 5.00.  
2nd Class single \$1, return " 1.50.  
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner \$1.00 each.  
The Wharf in Hongkong is nearly in front  
of the new Western Market, opposite the old  
Harbour Office.  
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and  
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
No. 8, Queen's Road West.  
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1906. [18]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	"HINSANG"	MONDAY, 28th May, 4 P.M.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	TUESDAY, 29th May, 3 P.M.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo and Yangtze Ports.

\* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1906.

## PORTLAND &amp; ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via SHANGHAI, INLAND  
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

## PORTLAND, OREGON.

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

## THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To sail at Daylight on
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Ernst	June 11th.
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagemann	June 21st.
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldtmann	July 14th.
"ARABIA"	4,483	Metzenhain	

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, Acting General Agent.

## Consignees.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"BANCA,"  
FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—  
From Persian Gulf, &c., ex B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1906.

## Consignees.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

THE Steamship

"PREUSSEN,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 5th of June, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 24th May, 1906. [5]

## Shipping—Steamers.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.  
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship  
"OCEANIC."  
Captain Courlet, will be despatched as above,  
on or about MONDAY, the 28th instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent,  
Hongkong, 21st May, 1906. [11]

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND  
KOBE.

THE Steamship  
"RHENANIA."  
Captain von Hoff, will be despatched for the  
above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th  
instant, at 4 P.M.  
The Steamer has splendid accommodation  
for Passengers and carries a duly qualified  
Doctor and Stewardesses.  
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.  
Hongkong, 25th May, 1906. [59]

## Intimations.

## NIKKO CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,  
in all kinds of  
JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS, TEA  
SETS, and SATSUMA WARE.

At Moderate Prices.

Orders Promptly Executed.

No. 5, ARSENAL STREET,  
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1906. [510]

## A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the story of a discovery which, when  
made, will revolutionize the science of  
forensic medicine, and which, in the hands of  
the expert, will enable him to identify a  
person with absolute certainty. The discovery  
is the result of a series of experiments which  
have been conducted by a number of  
scientists, and which have led to the  
discovery of a new method of identifying  
persons. This method is based on the  
fact that every person has a unique  
pattern of ridges and valleys on the tips of  
their fingers. These patterns are called  
finger-prints, and they are the key to  
the discovery. The discovery is a  
wonderful one, and it will revolutionize  
the science of forensic medicine. It will  
enable the expert to identify a person  
with absolute certainty. It will enable  
the expert to identify a person who has  
been accused of a crime. It will enable  
the expert to identify a person who has  
been killed. It will enable the expert to  
identify a person who has been injured.  
It will enable the expert to identify a  
person who has been kidnapped. It will  
enable the expert to identify a person who  
has been abducted. It will enable the  
expert to identify a person who has been  
lost. It will enable the expert to identify  
a person who has been found. It will  
enable the expert to identify a person who  
has been missing. It will enable the  
expert to identify a person who has been  
killed. It will enable the expert to identify  
a person who has been injured. It will  
enable the expert to identify a person who  
has been kidnapped. It will enable the  
expert to identify a person who has been  
abducted. It will enable the expert to  
identify a person who has been lost. It  
will enable the expert to identify a person  
who has been found. It will enable the  
expert to identify a person who has been  
missing. It will enable the expert to  
identify a person who has been killed.

Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, China and Manila. [Q]

## MUTTON AND BEEF.

THE Undersigned is prepared to SUPPLY  
FRESH MUTTON and BEEF, at  
Moderate Prices.

Should patrons find any Meat supplied, not  
to be fresh, full price will be refunded on the  
return of the Meat to the Stall.

TUNG WING,  
No. 1 Stall, Central Market.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1906. [561]

## FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,  
司公隆廣李

CABINET-MAKERS, AND ART DECORATORS,  
from Shanghai, has re-opened their  
FURNITURE STORE

at  
No. 35, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE  
of every description can be made to  
order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club,  
Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A.  
S. Watson & Co., Ltd., and other leading  
Establishments in the Colony, to whom refer-  
ence may be made as to the Superior Work-  
manship and Materials of the Furniture, &c.,  
supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as  
follows:

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI  
KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to  
our Dispensary and gave us every satis-  
faction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and  
CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1906. [206]

## NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

NEITHER the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor  
the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE  
for any DEBTS contracted by the Officers or  
the Crews of the following vessel during her  
stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

TWICKENHAM, British steamer, Captain  
J. E. Parker.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

## JUST LANDED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF  
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK  
(Milkmaid Brand).

Guaranteed to be fresh and wholesome.

Exceptionally low prices for retail and whole-  
sale buyers.

Per Dozen tins \$2.50.

Per Case of 4 dozen tins \$9.50.

H. RUTTONJEE,  
Hongkong and Kowloon.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1906. [64]

THE CRIMINAL'S LIFE  
REVEALED

BY HIS FINGER PRINTS.

The extent to which finger prints reveal the  
life and character of a person is being made  
the subject of interesting study not only by  
American criminologists, but by those agents  
of the State who deal directly with criminals.

Marks made by the thumb and fingers of a  
shrewd law-breaker differ from those of the  
petty thief; those of the highwayman are not  
like those of the counterfeiter; while the prints  
of the degenerate have their own characteristic  
ridges and lines.

Measurements of the Bertillon system may  
become useless through changes in the sub-  
ject brought about by passing years, but finger  
prints are always the same. The man of 60  
has precisely the distinctive markings that he  
bore in his cradle.

Even further back does this comparatively  
new science extend, as by its aid the expert  
learns much of the characteristics of the sub-  
ject's antecedents.

"Finger printing" of criminals has recently  
been adopted in the State prisons at Joliet, Ill.,  
and Leavenworth, Kan. Before that it was  
extensively employed in America only in New  
York and New Jersey.

What is regarded as the most complete  
system in America has been in use for eight  
months at the New Jersey Reformatory for  
Men, at Rahway. A careful study of this  
science has been made by Edward H.  
Schwartz, the finger-print expert there, and his  
assistant, Matthew Adams.

Undoubtedly, the mission of the little lines,  
ridges and curves of the finger ends is to bring  
a fuller measure of justice to lawbreakers than  
was possible in the past.

As evidence gatherers they are more accurate  
than a Sherlock Holmes and more far-reaching  
than the most complete criminal record.

One exceedingly interesting instance where  
the finger-print system, proved infallible and  
superior to the Bertillon system was in the  
case of twin brothers of Elizabeth, N. J. This  
case was a puzzle to the authorities for years,  
until Mr. Schwartz showed which twin was the  
criminal wanted for one offence, the other being  
accused of the same crime in larger degree.

Mike and Jim, as much alike in appearance  
as two peas, were held-up men, second-  
ary workers, pickpockets, "panhandler" and  
all-round crooks, and were uncommonly clever.

They were tattooed from head to foot. The  
identical tattoo marks, the identical scars and  
identical moles were in the same spots on Jim  
as on Mike.

Even the Bertillon system of measurements  
could not disprove Jim's statement that he was  
Mike, or Mike's assertion that he was Jim.

For years the police, when they had one  
man, declared him to be the one wanted, until  
the other would raise a doubt by showing the  
extraordinary resemblance between the two.

On the breast of each were tattooed an an-  
chor and shield and an eagle and shield. The  
American flag was on Jim's back, and on  
Mike's in precisely the same position to a frac-  
tion of an inch. Their legs and lower arms were  
covered with arrow-heads, clasped hands,  
crosses, hearts, stars and wonderful snakes, all  
similar in position, appearance and measure-  
ments.

Where Mike received a scar that Jim did not  
have, the latter burned one on himself with  
acid. It took several years to distinguish one  
of the men definitely from the other, and it was  
finally Mr. Schwartz who made the discovery.

This case demonstrated beyond doubt the  
truth of the assertion that no two persons, even  
if twins, have finger-tip markings exactly alike.

Mr. Schwartz found that the thumb prints  
made by Mike denoted more strength of charac-  
ter than the coarser markings of his brother.

Jim's lines indicated weaker intellect and  
less stamina. On his thumb, however, the fine  
lines were broken here and there, showing that  
while lacking the finesse of Mike in criminal  
operations, he was the cleverer highwayman.

In the light of these "readings," the police  
traced the histories of the men, and found that  
the variations in their criminal careers bore out  
the interpretations placed upon their finger  
prints.

In the light of these "readings," said Mr.  
Schwartz, "I never ran across such a singular  
case of likeness between two men. Twins usu-  
ally are close in resemblance, but these fellows  
beat anything I ever saw. They are nearer be-  
ing identical than any other two men within  
my knowledge."







## Mails.

MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES  
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,  
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, CALCUTTA,  
BOMBAY, ADEN, DJIBOUTI,  
EGYPT, MARSEILLES,  
LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "CALEDONNIEN,"  
Captain Gregor, will be despatched for  
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 29th  
May, at 1 P.M.

This steamer connects at Colombo with the  
Australian line s.s. "Nira" bound for Marseilles  
via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading  
issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in  
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—  
S.S. "SALAZAR" 12th June.  
S.S. "OCEANIE" 26th June.  
S.S. "TOURNAI" 10th July.  
S.S. "TONGKIN" 24th July.  
S.S. "ARMAND BEHIC" 7th August.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 15th May, 1906.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR  
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,  
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN  
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND  
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,  
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-  
CAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"OCEANA,"  
Captain W. W. Cooke, R.N.R., carrying His  
Majesty's mails, will be despatched from this  
for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 2nd  
June, 1906, at Noon, taking Passengers and  
Cargo for the above ports in connection with  
the Company's S.S. "China," 7,912 tons, from  
Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which  
vessel is secured before departure from Hong-  
kong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France  
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will  
be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail  
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and  
London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be  
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Egypt,"  
due in London on the 15th July, 1906.  
Parcels will be received at this Office until  
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and  
Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1906.

## Intimations.

## CUTLER, PALMER &amp; CO.

WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

BRANDY

22.00

16.75

20.00

12.50

10.50

13.75

20.00

16.00

40.50

10.00

10.00

10.00

10.00

10.00

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## ACHEE &amp; CO.

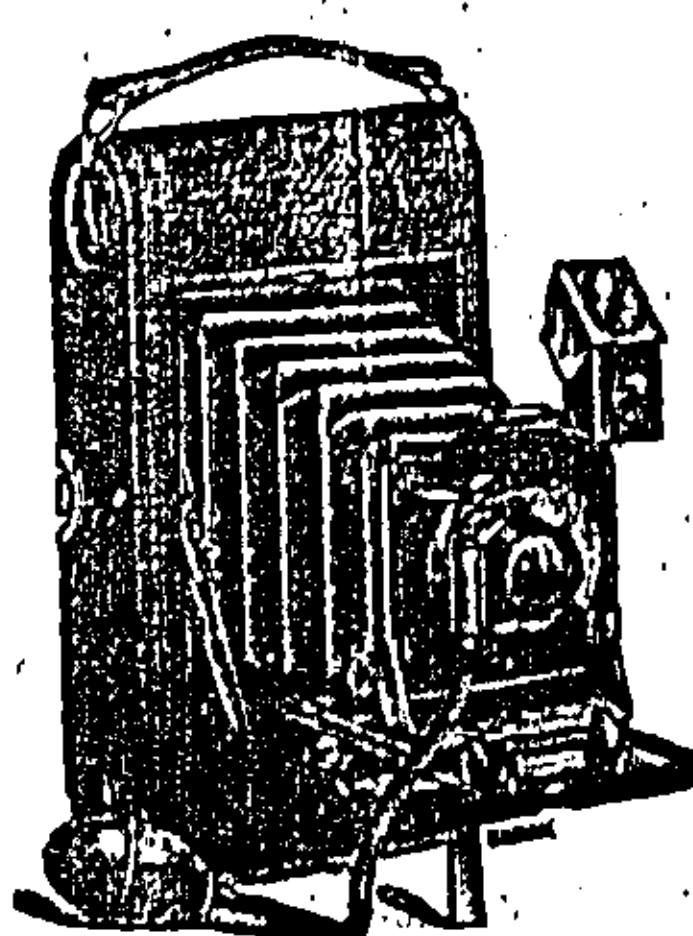
ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.



DEPOT

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.  
Hongkong, 15th May, 1906.

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADDOORIE &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATION.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation .....	80,000	\$125	\$125	{ £1,000,000 \$9,500,000 \$50,000 £12,735 \$150,000	\$1,699,777	{ £1 15/- div. and £1 bonus @ ex. 2/9/16 = \$26.87 for 2nd half-year 1905 .....	5 %	{ \$840 sellers London £90 \$38
National Bank of China, Limited .....	99,925	£7	£5	{ \$1,000,000 \$147,895	\$74,099	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905 .....		\$360
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited .....	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ £100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000	\$211,540	Interim div. of 7/6 on account 1905 .....	5 1/2 %	Tls. 87 1/2
North China Insurance Company, Limited .....	10,000	£15	£5	{ \$2,000,000 £400,000 \$311,731 £15,846 \$509,279 \$800,000 \$61,278 \$15,527	\$2,792,271	Interim div. of 1/3 for 1905 .....	5 %	\$800
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited .....	10,000	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$229,488 \$2,616 \$1,220,928	\$508,334	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1904 .....	8 1/2 %	\$175
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$229,488 \$2,616 \$1,220,928	\$344,098	\$6 for 1904 .....	7 %	\$85
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$229,488 \$2,616 \$1,220,928	\$422,618	\$25 for 1904 .....	8 %	\$305 sales & b.
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited .....	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$6,000 \$264,638 \$10,000 \$88,941 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$154,331 \$150,000 £241,150	\$6,563	\$1 1/2 for 1905 .....	6 1/2 %	\$22 sales
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$6,000 \$264,638 \$10,000 \$88,941 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$154,331 \$150,000 £241,150	Nil.	\$3 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905 .....	8 1/2 %	\$40 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. ....	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$6,000 \$264,638 \$10,000 \$88,941 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$154,331 \$150,000 £241,150	\$24,080	\$1 for 2nd half-year making \$2 for 1905 ..	8 %	\$25
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited .....	60,000	£10	£10	{ \$6,000 \$264,638 \$10,000 \$88,941 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$154,331 \$150,000 £241,150	£41435	12/- @ 1/10 = \$6.29.51 for 1904 .....	7 %	\$90
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited .....	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$6,000 \$264,638 \$10,000 \$88,941 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$154,331 \$150,000 £241,150	Tls. 23,156	Final Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905 .....	8 %	Tls. 62 1/2 buyers
"Do." (Preference) .....	100,000	£1	£1	{ \$6,000 \$264,638 \$10,000 \$88,941 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$154,331 \$150,000 £241,150	£107,815	Final Tls. 14 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1905 .....	7 %	Tls. 51 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited .....	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ \$6,000 \$264,638 \$10,000 \$88,941 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$154,331 \$150,000 £241,150	\$929	1/- (Coupon No. 6) for 1905 .....	4 %	\$33
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$6,000 \$264,638 \$10,000 \$88,941 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$154,331 \$150,000 £241,150	Tls. 98,000	\$1.80 for year ending 30.4.1905 .....	5 1/2 %	\$23
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited .....	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$6,000 \$264,638 \$10,000 \$88,941 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$154,331 \$150,000 £241,150	Tls. 13,913	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1905 .....	9 1/2 %	Tls. 41 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$850,000 \$450,000 \$80,179	\$40,914	Final of \$15 making \$25 for 1905 .....	15 %	\$165
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$850,000 \$450,000 \$80,179	Dr. \$132,588	\$3 for 1897 .....		\$25
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited .....	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$850,000 \$450,000 \$80,179	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04 .....		Tls. 170 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd. ....	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £80,000 £20,011 none	£13,355	1/- (No. 6) interim div. for 12 months ending 28.2.06 .....	7 %	Tls. 10 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited .....	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	{ £80,000 £20,011 none	G \$909,050	Final of 50 cents making G \$1 for 1905 ..	7 %	G \$14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited .....	150,000	£1	£1	{ £80,000 £20,011 none	£8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents .....		\$3
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited .....	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$50,000 \$55,160 \$20,000	\$8,915	\$2 for 1905 .....	9 %	\$22
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. ....	40,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$55,160 \$20,000	\$20,040	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$6 for 1905 .....	5 1/2 %	\$103
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd. ....	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$55,160 \$20,000	\$362,232	\$6 for second half-year making \$12 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$161
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$6 1/2	\$6 1/2	{ \$50,000 \$55,160 \$20,000	\$2,221	\$1 for 1905 .....	6 %	\$17 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. ....	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$50,000 \$55,160 \$20,000	Tls. 34,924	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6 .....	10 1/2 %	Tls. 115 sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited .....	37,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$50,000 \$55,160 \$20,000	Tls. 57,065	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905 ..	6 1/2 %	Tls. 226 sales
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited .....	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$50,000 \$55,160 \$20,000	Tls. 5,668	Tls. 18 for 1905 .....	8 1/2 %	Tls. 220 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd. ....	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none \$14,516	none	First year .....	8 %	Tls. 100
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	20,000	\$25	\$25	{ none \$14,516	\$9,028	\$4 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905 .....	13 1/2 %	\$31 buyers
Central Stores, Limited .....	6,000	\$15	\$15	{ none \$14,516	\$4,719	\$2.40 on \$12 for 1905 .....		\$18 buyers
"Do." (new issue) .....	24,000	\$15	\$15	{ none \$14,516		7 % on \$7 1/2 for 1905 .....		\$300 buyers
"Do." (Founders') .....	123	\$15	\$15	{ none \$14,516		None .....		\$730 sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited .....	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ none \$14,516	1619	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1905	6 %	\$110
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ....	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ none \$14,516	\$67,839	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1905 .....	14 %	Tls. 17
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited .....	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ none \$14,516	Tls. 7,202	Interim of Tls. 1 .....	10 %	\$100
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited .....	2,000	\$100	\$100	{ none \$14,516	\$4,690	Final of \$6 making \$10 .....	7 %	\$11 1/2
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited .....	1,000,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$14,516	\$5,070	80 cents for 1905 .....	6 1/2 %	\$39
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited .....	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ none \$14,516	\$574	\$2 1/2 for 1905 .....	5 %	Tls. 119 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited .....	12,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none \$14,516	Tls. 52,194	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 for 1905 .....	7 %	\$63
West Point Building Company, Limited .....	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ none \$14,516	\$772	Final of \$1.90 making \$3.65 for 1905 .....		
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. ....	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 45,939	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8 for year ended 31.10.1905 .....	10 1/2 %	Tls. 74 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited .....	225,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 45,939	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05 .....	7 %	\$15 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 18,718	3 % a/c 1898 .....		Tls. 65 sellers
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 30,760	Tls. 8 for 1905 .....	11 %	Tls. 72 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited .....	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 35,986	Tls. 25 for 1905 .....	7 1/2 %	Tls. 310 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited .....	4,000	\$100	\$100	{ none £314	\$1,066	\$7 for 1905 .....	7 %	\$100
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited .....	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ none £314	\$770	1/3 per share for 1904 .....	9 1/2 %	\$7 1/2 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited .....	1,200	\$10	\$10	{ none £314	\$1,097	\$3 for 1905 .....	9 1/2 %	\$32
China-Borneo Company, Limited .....	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ none £314	Nil.	\$1 for 1904 .....		\$180 sellers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited .....	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none £314	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905 ..	12 1/2 %	Tls. 80 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited .....	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none £314	\$1,219	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06 .....	6 %	\$9
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. ....	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ none £314	\$1,581	80 cents for 1905 .....	7 1/2 %	\$16
Dairy Farm Company, Limited .....	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ none £314	\$2,864	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.1905 .....	8 1/2 %	\$29
Green Island Cement Company, Limited .....	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ none £314	\$52,291	\$2 dividend and 50 cents bonus for 1905 ..	11 %	\$22 1/2
Hall & Holtz, Limited .....	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ none £314	\$20,893	\$1 for year ending 28.2.06 .....	7 1/2 %	\$15 1/2 sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited .....	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none £314	\$2,568	65 cents for 10 months ending 28.2.06 ..	6 1/2 %	\$235
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd. ....	1,250	\$100	\$100	{ none £314	\$2,795	\$15 for year ending 30.11.1904 .....	8 %	\$240 sa. & b.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited .....	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ none £314	\$3,776	Final of \$15 making \$19 for 1905 .....	6 1/2 %	\$29
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none £314	\$5,813	\$9 for 1905 on 5 shares .....	11 %	\$9
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited .....	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ none £314	\$88	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for the year ..	9 1/2 %	Tls. 242 1/2 sellers
Maatschappij tot Mijl, Bosch en Landbouwen- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited .....	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603	Tls. 10,371	first interim of Tls. 7 1/2 paid 15.3.06 account 1906 .....		\$5 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited .....	67,500	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603	Dr. P. 34,324	None .....	6 1/2 %	Tls. 135 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited .....	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 165,000	Tls. 11,017	Tls. 3 1/2 final & Tls. 1 1/2 bonus making	11 %	Tls. 55 sales
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd. ....	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 165,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 6 for 1904 .....	9 1/2 %	Tls. 150 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited .....	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 165,000	Tls. 2,753	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905 ..	7 %	Tls. 72 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited .....	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 165,000	Tls. 1,452	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905 .....		Tls. 410 sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited .....	7,200	£20	£20	{ Tls. 165,000	Tls. 85,592	Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1905/6 .....		Tls. 280 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited .....	7,200	£20	£20	{ Tls. 165,000	Dr. \$44,089	None .....	8 1/2 %	\$20
Steam Laundry Company, Limited .....	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ Tls. 165,000	\$1,134	50 cents for year ended 31.5.05 .....	7 1/2 %	Tls. 110
Fientsin Waterworks Company, Limited .....	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 165,000	Tls. 1,012	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6 .....	6 %	\$9
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited .....	9,900	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 165,000	\$551	\$80 cents for year ended 31.5.1905 .....	11 %	\$180
"Do." (Founders') .....	100	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 165,000	\$7,734	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1905 .....	10 %	\$10 1/2
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited .....	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 165,000	\$4,500	Interim div. of 50 cts. for the year 1905/6.		
William Powell, Limited .....	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 165,000	\$676			